Volume 161 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

June 9 1952

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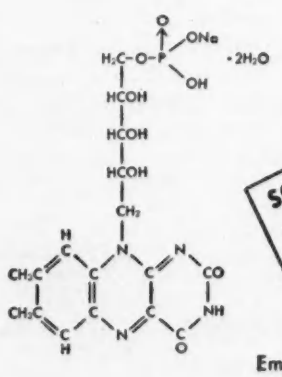
It is with pleasure that Roche announces these new products to the pharmaceutical field. They represent one of the most important improvements that our research laboratories have made on this vitamin since its original synthesis by Paul Karrer, a Roche collaborator in 1935.

Both derivatives have been under thorough investigation for several years and significant data have been accumulated. Investigations involving many different types of oral and parenteral preparations lead us to invite your consideration of these salts for products requiring very high concentrations and stability.

RIBOFLAVIN-5′-PHOSPHATE SODIUM

(Riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate)



SOLUBILITY MORE THAN 100 TIMES THAT OF RIBOFLAVIN

Empirical Formula: $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_9PNa \cdot 2H_2O$

PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 100 times that of riboflavin.* A synthetically prepared yellow powder resembling riboflavin. Contains small amounts of disodium salt. Riboflavin content 70-72%. Fluorescence, color intensity and biological activity identical with riboflavin on a molar basis. Stability approximately that of riboflavin. Phosphate ester group very resistant to hydrolysis.

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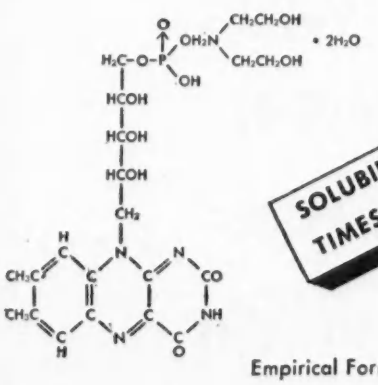
(Riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester mono-diethanolamine salt dihydrate)



SOLUBILITY MORE THAN 200 TIMES THAT OF RIBOFLAVIN

Empirical Formula: $C_{21}H_{32}N_5O_{11}P \cdot 2H_2O$

PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 200 times that of riboflavin.* Riboflavin content 61-63%. Properties in other respects similar to those of riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 161 No. 23 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 9, 1952

Chemical Shifts Made On Anti-Hoarding List

Removal of more than a score of items, including several chemicals, from its list of scarce materials which are subject to the anti-hoarding controls of the defense production act was announced June 5 by the National Production Authority.

The action is intended to make the list current by reflecting changes in the supply-demand situation of materials since November, 1951, the date of the last amending of the order, NPA designation No. 1 (formerly NPA notice No. 1). The revised list now conforms with NPA regulations and orders relating to inventory controls.

Chemical items removed from the list were carbon tetrachloride, copper-8-hydroxyquinoleate, methanol, methyl chloride, nicotinamide, nicotinic acid, plastic-type nylon, phenol, quinolin, styrene, "Thiokol" polymers (name changed to alkyl polysulphide polymers), and trichloroethylene.

A number of other products of interest to the chemical industry were also eliminated from the list, including domestic hides and skins, quebracho, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc, and zircon.

While some products were removed from the list, others were added because of the changed supply position, including the following:—Beryllium, cellophane, chromium, columbium, certain forms of copper, cryolite, acid and ceramic grades of fluorspar, natural graphite, magnesium, mica, molybdenum, rutile, tantalum, certain forms of tin and vanadium.

Following are the chemicals added to the list:—Aceyl acetylene, alkylphenol resins, amylphenol, argon, benzene, butadiene, butylphenol, calcium carbide, cyclohexylamine, DDT, 2,4-D, hydrofluoric acid and compounds derived therefrom, lead naphthenate, lithium chemicals, melamine resins and molding powders, monochlorotrifluoroethylene, nickel chemicals, phenothiazine, pine oil, polyvinylidine chloride and copolymer resins, selenium compounds, sodium chlorate, sulphonated oils, toluene, zinc chloride, and zinc-ammonium chloride.

IMC Post Goes to Kinnear

John C. Kinnear, sr., was appointed United States representative to the copper-zinc-lead committee of the International Materials Conference June 5 by Henry H. Fowler, administrator of the Defense Production Administration. Mr. Kinnear, former vice-president and director of Kennecott Copper Corporation, will also continue to serve his post as assistant to the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization for metals and minerals.

FDA Releases Isoniazid Under Strict Supervision

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (isoniazid), one of the new anti-tuberculosis drugs, was released June 4 by the Food and Drug Administration for use under close medical supervision. Action was taken on the basis of clinical and pharmacological studies reported by drug manufacturers in new drug applications filed with the agency.

For the present, the recommended use of the drug is limited to the treatment of tuberculosis victims who are not responding satisfactorily to streptomycin therapy. The labels on the manufacturers' packages will state that it is "for use in the treatment of streptomycin-resistant tuberculosis, under close supervision of a physician." The drug is known to have been used effectively in some cases of miliary tuberculosis and tubercular meningitis, which are frequently fatal.

The labels will also bear the legend required by the new Durham-Humphrey amendment on all prescription drugs—"Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription." FDA medical officers said that there has not been as yet sufficient study to determine the place of the new drug in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is estimated that 4,000 tuberculosis patients are now under treatment with isoniazid.

Some tuberculosis authorities are of the opinion that the new drug is less effective for patients who are responding to treatment with a combination of streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid. There is growing concern about the possible effect of promiscuous and indiscriminate use. FDA pointed out there have been reports of the emergence of resistant strains of tubercle bacilli after varying periods of treatment. For this reason, FDA medical men feel the drug should be used in selected cases where it might be a life-prolonging or life-saving measure.

CPR 22 Filing Modified

The Office of Price Stabilization has modified its order granting exemptions to chemical manufacturers from using public form No. 128 in reporting ceiling prices for new products not sold between July 1, 1949, and June 24, 1950. The modification is that even though they are exempt from filing form 128, they must continue to supply OPS with certain required data when establishing ceilings under section 32 to CPR 22. This requirement, as stated in amendment No. 47 to CPR 22, becomes effective today.

FTC Urges Congress to Abandon McGuire Fair Trade Legislation

The Federal Trade Commission urged congress last week to abandon the McGuire fair trade bill (H.R. 5767) in favor of a revision of the Robinson-Patman act that would make it unlawful for a retailer to sell any product at less than cost. At the same time, the commission asked that the law also be changed to give finality to orders to cease and desist without first obtaining affirmance by the courts.

The commission's recommendations were made by Everette MacIntyre, assistant director of the bureau of antimonopoly at the opening hearings before the senate interstate commerce committee on the house-approved McGuire bill to restore validity to the nonsigner clause of state fair trade laws, which had been struck down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Schwegemann case.

Strong opposition to the bill also was expressed at the hearings by H. Graham Morison, assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust enforcement, and by a long list of consumer and labor representatives and a few retail merchants from states which do not have fair trade laws. An equal number of proponents, led by John W. Anderson of the American Fair Trade Council, and Maurice Mermey of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, appeared before the committee to support the legislation.

Whether the committee will accept the recommendations of the FTC remains to be seen, but it appeared very doubtful. A similar proposal was submitted as a substitute for the McGuire bill on the floor of the house, and was promptly rejected by a large majority. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether the interstate commerce committee would get a chance to pass on the bill, since any amendment to the Robinson-Patman act would come under the jurisdiction of the senate judiciary committee.

FTC's opposition to fair trade legislation was based largely on the grounds that there is no real public check reign

—Continued on page 82

Dr. Holbrook in as Director Of NPA Chemical Division

Appointment of Dr. George E. Holbrook as director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority was announced June 5 by Lawrence W. Strattner, assistant administrator for the chemical, rubber and forest products bureau. Dr. Holbrook, who is assistant director of the development department of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., has been serving as assistant director of the chemical division since March 31, 1952. He succeeds Osgood V. Tracy, who has returned to his former position as general manager of the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company.

Senate, Wrangling Over Steel, Puts Off Voting on Defense Act to Today

The senate plans to vote today on passage of its defense production act extension bill and send the measure to the house where prompt consideration is scheduled to begin. Efforts to dispose of the bill last week were abandoned when members got into a bitter wrangle over what should be done about the steel strike.

Just before a weekend "cooling off" period was decreed by the leadership, administration forces had successfully fought off several major attempts to end the price control program forthwith, to remake the Wage Stabilization Board with only public members, and to continue the mandatory embargo on fats and oils imports. It had to give ground, however, on the controversial International Materials Conference, and to the agricultural bloc on vegetable price ceilings.

The senate bill, S 2594, is expected to be used by the house committee as the basis of its consideration, rather than the bill originally introduced that carried the administration's plans for a two-year extension of the law with repeal of certain provisions enacted in the 1951 extension. What changes, if any, will be made in the senate bill by the house committee remains to be seen, but it did not appear likely that they will be of a fundamental nature.

Price Controls to End Feb. 28

The bill proposes to terminate price and wage controls next February 23, rather than June 30, 1953, which the administration had proposed as the earliest acceptable date. This decision was reached by the senate after defeating a move by Senator Homer Capehart, of Indiana, to suspend price ceilings immediately and to re-impose them only if living costs rise 3 percent, and an amendment by Senator Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, to suspend ceilings next September 1 on all but short supply products.

As the bill came to the senate floor from the senate banking committee a week ago, it proposed to abolish the present Wage Stabilization Board and appoint a new board composed solely of public members. On motion of Senator Irving M. Ives, of New York, the committee's decision was overturned by a 42 to 41 vote and new provision was inserted for a tripartite board of public, management and labor members, but with its powers limited to wage questions unless all parties consent to its consideration of other matters.

IMC Controversy

The controversy over the IMC revolved chiefly around the copper shortage but wound up with the senate adopting an amendment offered by Senator Homer Ferguson, of Michigan, permitting private industry to enter the international market and bid for any scare materials. The amendment, which was adopted 43 to 40, stated that:—

"If the domestic production of any commodity is in excess of the amount necessary to meet allocations for defense, stockpiling and military assistance to any foreign nation authorized by an act of congress, then no restriction or other limitations shall be imposed . . . upon the right of any person to purchase such commodity in any foreign country and to im-

—Continued on page 82

Rubber Chemicals Placed Under New Price Ceilings

New ceilings for sales of rubber chemicals, including sales by resellers, go into effect today under Ceiling Price Regulation 147, issued last week by the Office of Price Stabilization. This tailored regulation supersedes the General Ceiling Price Regulation and Ceiling Price Regulation 22, with respect to all such sales.

Individual ceiling prices are set in today's regulation for specific rubber chemicals constituting the tonnage items. Ceilings for other rubber chemicals are determined under a formula provided by CPR 147.

In explaining the move, OPS stated that substantial variance in ceilings had resulted from the application of CPR 22, which injected an abnormal factor in a market where prices for the major tonnage bulk items sold to industrial users were relatively uniform.

CPR 147 sets ceiling prices per pound for the specified tonnage rubber chemicals in ton lots, f.o.b. sellers' works, for deliveries in Denver, Col., and points east of Denver, with minimum transportation charge to destination included. These rubber chemicals are synthetic organic chemicals used in the compounding and processing of synthetic and natural rubber, and are included under the following commodity designation:—Accelerators of vulcanization; activators of accelerators; antioxidants and stabilizers; peptizers; retarders of vulcanization; special materials, and vulcanizing agents.

For sales of the specified rubber chemicals in amounts other than ton lots, or for deliveries west of Denver, or for shipments from other than production points, ceiling prices are determined by applying to the ceilings established for ton lot sales the differentials which the seller had in effect under GCPR.

OAP Probe Slated July 1; General Aniline Key Target

The scheduled investigation by the senate of the Office of Alien Property will get under way about July 1 with attention centered on the General Aniline & Film Corporation, Senator Willis Smith, of North Carolina, stated June 5. Senator Smith is chairman of the judiciary subcommittee selected to make the inquiry.

The senate authorized the investigation last March following charges by Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, that OAP had been ued as a "super gravy train" for the democrats. Senator Smith said that the inquiry has been delayed until now because of the press of other matters and the selection of a chief counsel. He said that Armistead W. Sapp, attorney of Greensboro, N. C., has been named to this post and has begun preliminary conferences with assistant attorney general Harold I. Baynton, head of the OAP.

Sea Water Study Bill Voted By House in Revised Form

Legislation directing the Department of the Interior to correlate and coordinate research into practical means of producing water suitable for agricultural, industrial, and municipal use from sea or other saline waters was passed by the house June 2 and forwarded to the senate for concurrent action.

The bill (H.R. 6578) was a revised version of a bill introduced earlier in the year to have the department build demonstration plants to produce potable water and chemical byproducts from seawater. The original bill authorized a $20,000,000 appropriation for the program.

The substitute measure is a $1,000,000 program extending over a five-year period and is limited to correlation and coordination of research into this subject.

Lithium Compounds Output Goal Put at 10,000,000 Lbs.

An expansion goal for the production of 10,000,000 pounds of lithium compounds annually by January 1, 1955, was announced June 5 by the Defense Production Administration. The goal represents an expansion of 6,185,000 pounds (in terms of lithium carbonate) over the January 1, 1951, capacity.

DPA explained that owing to the fact that 1,175,000 pounds of 1951 capacity was based on the utilization of a raw material which no longer is available, it will be necessary to create new capacity for the production of 7,360,000 pounds of lithium compound.

Because 1,500,000 pounds of additional capacity already has been constructed without government assistance, the expansion eligible for government aid is 5,860,000 pounds. Applications for certificates of necessity, which would provide for 5,220,000 pounds of capacity annually, already have been received and recommended for approval, leaving a balance of 640,000 pounds yet to be provided for.

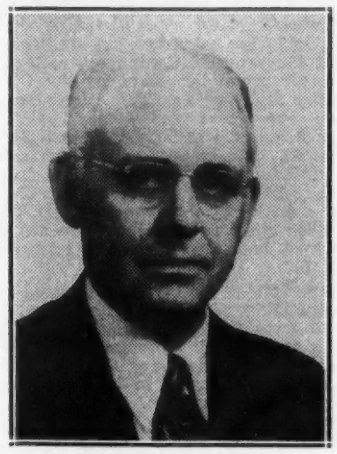
CMRA Scans Market Forecasts, Elects George Rugar President

A technical session on market forecasting in the chemical industry and the election of new officers for the coming year featured the New York meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held in the Roosevelt hotel June 5.

George R. Rugar, of Diamond Alkali Company, vice-president of the association last year, was elected president. Richard M. Lawrence, Monsanto Chemical Company, was elected vice-president, and Parker Friselle, Dow Chemical Company, was elected recording secretary. Fritz von Bergen, Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and Samuel D. Koonce, Jefferson Chemical Company, were reelected, respectively, treasurer and corresponding secretary.

George V. Taylor, of Spencer Chemical Company, and Douglas Walkington, of Canadian Industries, Ltd., were elected councillors-at-large.

J. W. Everson, of the market research department of Dow Chemical Company, declared that sales forecasting is divided into two phases:—Long range and short range. The short range is usually any period up to a year, he said, while the long



George R. Rugar

range is any period over one year. Dow's long range period, he added, is five years.

Forecasting Periods

"In some other industries," according to Mr. Everson, "the long range forecasting period is as much as ten or fifteen years. This, however, is too long for the chemical industry, for 60 to 70 percent of our current sales may represent products not made fifteen years ago and it can be assumed that such a situation will continue."

Mr. Everson pointed out that sales forecasting is for the purposes of production scheduling, purchasing, concentrating sales effort, and budgeting of expenses. He then described the methods of preparing forecasts, as follows:—

1. Survey type:—Opinion from within the company, such as executive opinion,

—*Continued on page 58*

Price Index Moves Up

The overall index figure moved 0.2 point upwards last week, gaining its strength from advances made in the textile and leather chemicals and the oils, fats and waxes markets. As compared to the corresponding week a year ago, however, the figure was down 11.6 points.

Influencing the upward trend for the week were strengthenings of corn dextrin, corn starch, egg albumen and the edible oils. A greater advance would have been scored were it not for the sharp reduction in zinc, which brought with it declines in various derivatives of that metal.

Except for thirty-three changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, fatty, coconut, 1c. per lb. (76).
cottonseed, 1c. per lb. (76).
soybean, 1c. per lb. (76).
stearic acid, ¾c. per lb. (76).
tallow, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Copra, $5 per ton (76).
Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs. (51).
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs. (51).
syrup, 42°, 10c. per cwt. (55).
tanners sugar, 18c. per 100 lbs. (51).
Egg albumen, flake, 16c. per lb. (51).
Mangrove bark, Colombian, $2.50 per ton (51).
Ecuador, $3 per ton (51).
Oil, clove, 75c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (76).
New York, ¼c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb. (67).
Olive, 15c. per gal. (76).
Peanut, crude, 1½c. per lb. (76).
refined, 1½c. per lb.
Red, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., alkali, 1c. per lb.
clarified, 1c. per lb.
salad, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Valonia beards, $1 per ton (51).
Cups, $1 per ton (51).
Wax, ouricury, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ammonium silicofluoride, 3c. per lb. (38).
Anethol, 3c. per lb. (67).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (71).
Cube root, 3c. per lb. (46).
DDT, 8c. per lb. (46).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (76).
Lead arsenate, 2½c. per lb. to dealers (46).
Metallic paste, 3½c. per lb. (71).
Lithopone, ordinary, 2 5c. per lb. (71).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (55).
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ½c. per lb. (46).
Oil, bergamot, Italian, 75c. per lb. (67).
Mace, 10c. per lb. (67).
Nutmeg, West Indian, 10c. per lb. (67).
Petitgrain, 35c. per lb. (67).
Petrolatum, amber, ¼c. per lb. (52).
Extra, ¼c. per lb. (52).
Cream, ¼c. per lb. (52).
Yellow, soft, ¼c. per lb. (52).
USP, white, lily, ½c. per lb. (52).
soft, ½c. per lb. (52).
snow, ½c. per lb. (52).
Pyrethrum extract, 75c. per gal. (46).
Sabadilla seed, ground with lime, 5c. per lb. (46).
Shellac, bleached, 1c. per lb. (71).
Lemon No. 1, 3c. per lb. (71).
Lemon No. 2, 2c. per lb. (71).
Superfine, 2c. per lb. (71).
TN, 2c. per lb. (71).
Valonia extract, ¼c. per lb. (51).
Wattle extract, ¼c. per lb. (51).
Zinc dust, 3½c. per lb. (71).
Metal, 3½c. per lb. (38).
Oxide, Amer. process, lead free, 1.85c. per lb. (71).
leaded, 35%, 1.20c. per lb.
leaded, 50%, 0.95c. per lb.
French process, green, red, white seal, 1.85c. per lb.
USP, 1.85c. per lb.
Silicofluoride, 1c. per lb. (38).
Sulphate, powdered, 70c. per 100 lbs. (38).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 6, 1952	May 29, 1952	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
140.0	139.8	121.0	152.5

OPD Index Monthly Averages

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	144.7	153.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	141.5	154.3	154.9	135.2	119.9
April	141.0	154.5	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	140.1	153.7	146.1	135.1	118.2

Sinclair Research Labs Names Flowers President

Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., New York has named W. M. Flowers president and E. J. Martin vice-president and general manager of its Harvey research center. Mr. Flowers joined Sinclair Refining Company in 1928 as a member of the research and development department's cracking division, and has been executive vice-president of Sinclair Research since May of last year. Mr. Martin, with Sinclair since 1929, was assistant director of the lube research division prior to his recent promotion.

Coconut Oil Processing Tax Exemption Bill Sent to Pres.

House bill 7188 providing that coconut oil produced from copra grown in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands shall be exempt from the 2 cents per pound processing tax was passed and sent to the White House for the President's signature by the senate June 2.

The bill, which previously passed the house, would simply extend to coconut oil derived from copra, originating in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, the same exemption from the additional processing tax of 2 cents a pound imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of the internal revenue code now provided with respect to coconut oil derived from copra originating in the Philippine Islands or in any possession of the United States. The basic processing tax of 3 cents a pound imposed under section 2470 (a) (2) of the internal revenue code would still apply.

J.T. Baker Sales Manager

Thomas C. Dabovich has been named sales manager of the industrial chemical division of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Mr. Dabovich, who will be responsible for guiding the division's expanded sales program, joined J. T. Baker this month from Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wyandotte, Mich., where he was western regional sales manager.

Cryolite Expansion Goal Set at 50,000 Tons by '55

An expansion goal for the production of 50,000 net tons of synthetic cryolite annually in 1955, representing an increase in present capacity of 21,600 net tons, was announced June 3 by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements.

Mr. Trigg explained that natural cryolite deposits in Greenland, the only world source for the material, are being worked out. The mines there are not expected to be productive for more than another decade and supplies are expected to dwindle in the near future. He pointed out that the availability of cryolite is a definite limiting factor in expanding the production of aluminum. Current production of synthetic cryolite is insufficient to meet present and future requirements.

To meet present deficits and provide for the eventual conversion to the entire use of synthetic cryolite, stocks of refined natural cryolite now in the plants of the primary aluminum producers will be used. In addition, stocks of natural cryolite in the national stockpile and in the hands of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company (the only processor of natural cryolite) will be refined and used, Mr. Trigg said.

In order to expand supplies of synthetic cryolite, additional facilities will be constructed. Plants also will be constructed by the Reynolds Metals Company and the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation to reclaim cryolite which has been absorbed in the carbon linings of electrolytic pots.

Copper Pricing for Buyers Of Foreign Metal Modified

The imported copper pricing policy was modified June 5 to authorize purchasers of foreign copper to pass through 80 percent of the cost of the foreign copper above the ceiling price of 24½ cents per pound on domestic copper. Heretofore, purchasers could pass on 80 percent of the excess above 27½ cents per pound.

John R. Steelman, acting director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, said that the change was made to more effectively encourage the importation of copper and to alleviate inequities that would otherwise arise in the case of consumers who had previously used little or no foreign copper.

Water Pollution Control Act Extended 3 Years by House

The house passed H.R. 6856 June 2 extending the life of the water pollution control act for another three years until June 30, 1956. The measure now goes to the senate, where a bill (S. 3257) has just been introduced by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, not only to extend the law, but also to raise the limit on the size of the loans which may be made for assisting local government agencies in the construction of the sewage treatment works.

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DDT Industry Seeking Export Curbs Removal

Eventual removal of all export controls on the pesticide DDT was recommended June 3 by the DDT industry advisory committee at a meeting with the National Production Authority. The committee recommended two steps to accomplish the recommendation:—

(1) Export quotas should be "open-minded" (to lift the limitations on the quantities of DDT which may be exported while retaining present licensing requirements), beginning with the third quarter of 1952.

(2) All controls should be removed with the beginning of the industry's annual pesticide season on October 1.

NPA told the committee its recommendations would be taken under advisement with other interested government agencies. NPA pointed out that since DDT is a strategic material, government agencies reserve the right to exercise certain export controls if and when supply conditions change.

The committee also recommended that DDT be removed from the requirements of order M-32, the limitation order on chemical DO rated orders. The order presently requires that 20 percent of DDT production be set aside for defense rated orders. NPA said the recommendation will be considered.

Raw Materials Supplies

Supplies of raw materials for the production of DDT and related chlorinated pesticides such as benzene hexachloride, aldrin, chlordane, DDD, dieldrin, toxaphene, etc., are satisfactory to adequate, NPA said. The supply position of the

—*Continued on page 82*

W. Va. Pulp & Paper to Quit Calcium Carbonate Business

The manufacture of precipitated calcium carbonate by the industrial chemical sales division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, will be discontinued October 31. The company has been producing precipitated calcium carbonate since 1912, devoting the bulk of its production to grades conforming to purity and uniformity standards of the pure food and drug law and US Pharmacopoeia.

The decision to discontinue the product was said to be prompted by a pronounced shift in demand toward technical grades which have become increasingly difficult to produce at competitive price levels, because of constantly rising manufacturing costs. Customers have been notified that the company will continue production for the next five months in order to fill existing orders and give users an opportunity to establish another source of supply.

Company officials said that increased efforts would be directed toward the further development of lignin, another product of the industrial chemical sales division. The company's Charleston, S. C., plant alone has raw material for lignin available in quantities sufficient to support production of around 400 tons per day.

Gen'l Mills Development Head

A. C. Hopkins, jr., has been appointed director of commercial chemical development at General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Hopkins, who had been assistant manager of the bulk sales department for American Maize-Products Company, New York, since 1947, will be in charge of market research and market evaluation of General Mills' chemical products in new post.

Pennsalt, Sharples Research Under New Integrated Setup

The research department of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., will be integrated with the research and development division of the parent company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, it has been announced by Dr. W. A. LaLande, jr., manager of Pennsalt's division.

The integration will occur between June 15 and September 15, Dr. LaLande said. Meanwhile, laboratory facilities at Whitemarsh Hall are being considerably extended by the conversion of additional rooms to laboratories and rearrangement of existing facilities to provide not only for the addition of Sharples research personnel but also to increase Pennsalt's facilities.

At the same time, Dr. LaLande an-

—*Continued on page 41*

Celanese Offering Normal Propyl Acetate Commercially

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has begun commercial production of normal propyl acetate, and is now offering the material in tankcar quantities. The product is the first in a series of esters to be manufactured by Celanese. Normal propyl acetate is available in tankcar, tankwagon, and drum delivery from Celanese terminals at Bishop, Tex.; Chicago, Ill., and Newark, N. J. The company's technical service department can provide formulations with the product. A technical bulletin (N-29) may be had on request to Celanese.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Department of Justice is critically eyeing the field of price leadership and, given the personnel and money, this may be the next major field against which the antitrust division may move. Trust buster H. Graham Morison doesn't discount the difficulties of getting convictions, but he believes it can be done. He discussed the matter recently before the small business committee of the senate, in the following manner:—

"A particularly troublesome problem resulting from concentration of economic power arises in those industries in which a relatively few large-scale, heavily-financed companies, of comparable size and dominant in production and distribution, decide that they will not engage in active price competition with each other. In many industries there exists a "follow-the-leader" policy of pricing and selling. Each member of the industry individually elects to follow the policy of not changing his prices until one or more "leaders" change their prices, and each company individually elects to charge precisely the same prices as the leaders.

"If the government can establish the existence of an actual or tacit agreement among these companies to adhere to and follow the prices and market practices of the leader or leaders, then the companies can be charged with a conspiracy or combination to monopolize or restrain trade. In some instances, however, it is not possible to find evidence of an actual agreement, and some courts have indicated a reluctance to "infer" the existence of a conspiracy in the absence of direct evidence of some agreement. Yet the effect upon competition is precisely the same as if the different companies had explicitly agreed among themselves to follow this practice.

"However, I see no insurmountable barrier to the solution of the problem of monoply. I am confident that under the Sherman act our courts will reach conclusions which will bring about active competition in the industries now dominated by the few, and that it will become possible for all businesses to compete on an equal footing."

New Minerals Resources Policy

Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman and Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, have agreed on a policy calling for the discovery of as much in the way of new resources of critical metals and minerals as are taken out of the ground every year. This will call for a very vigorous program of exploration for years

—*Continued on page 36*

Senate Plans Prompt Vote To Override Tidelands Veto

The senate tentatively plans to vote this week overriding President Truman's veto of the so-called tidelands oil bill, SJ Res. 20. No date has been set for the vote, but it is not expected to lead to any extended debate.

Administration forces are confident that proponents of state-ownership of the lands will not be able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override, in which event further action on state-ownership of tidelands will come to an end for this session. If the senate does override, however, there appears to be no doubt that the house will take similar action, since it passed the state-ownership bill originally by the wide margin of 247-89.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, has announced that if the senate fails to pass the bill over the President's veto, the senate public lands committee will promptly report legislation for interim management of the off-shore oil deposits by the federal government. The purpose of such action would be to get

—*Continued on page 83*

Koppers Co. Departmental Vice-Presidency to R. King

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed R. D. King, procurement department manager, a departmental vice-president of the concern.

Mr. King began his business career as

R. D. King

an assistant field engineer on construction of a chemical recovery coke plant. From 1914 to 1920 he worked in various engineering capacities for the Gulf States Steel Company, Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, Lehigh Coke Company and the United States government.

In 1920 he began his association with Koppers as a buyer in the procurement department, and was named assistant purchasing agent in 1926. He was made purchasing agent in 1929, holding that post until 1946 when he was appointed procurement department manager.

Foote Mineral Co. Planning Lithium Expansion Program

H. C. Meyer, board chairman of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has announced plans for a three-way expansion of the concern's lithium production. Involving approximately $3,000,000, the program includes construction of a lithium chemical processing plant at Sunbright, Va., tripling the output of lithium ore at Foote's property near Kings Mountain, N. C., and construction of facilities and processing limestone at Sunbright.

The Sunbright plant will be designed and constructed by Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, and, according to Mr. Meyer, will more than double present US capacity for lithium chemicals. Construction of the plant is scheduled to get under way this summer for completion in mid-1953. All the raw materials processed at Sunbright will be basic ores mined by Foote or by-products of other Foote operations.

Plans at Kings Mountain call for the installation of additional mining, milling and processing equipment for the recovery of spodumene. In addition, facilities for the recovery of tin, mica, columbite and feldspar will be enlarged. Part of the ground and cleaned lithium ore will be shipped direct from Kings Mountain to the glass and ceramic industries. The balance will go to the new lithium plant at Sunbright.

Wool Grease, Lanolin Get Tailored Ceilings

Uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling prices were established June 3 by the Office of Price Stabilization for sales of wool grease and lanolin by manufacturers and processors. These ceilings are established in Ceiling Price Regulation 146, which becomes effective today.

Before issuance of the tailored regulation, sales of wool grease and lanolin had been governed by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR). Sales of imported wool grease and lanolin remain under CPR 31, the import regulation. CPR 61, the export regulation, still applies to export sales of these commodities and to sales for export.

Wool Grease Production

Wool grease production, according to OPS, totals not more than 12,000,000 pounds annually, while lanolin annual output is estimated to be not more than 5,200,000 pounds. A survey of the wool grease and lanolin industry made by OPS disclosed the existence of inequities and disparities in ceiling prices, which, in the agency's opinion, required leveling out. It was decided that the most impartial and equitable method for reconciling these price disparities was to establish uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings based on a weighted average of existing GCPR ceiling prices throughout the industry.

Following are the ceiling prices per pound established in CPR 146 for the major grades of wool grease and lanolin for sales in containers of 400 pounds and over, f.o.b. processing plant:—USP lanolin, special anhydrous cosmetic grade, 40½ cents; USP lanolin, anhydrous cosmetic grade, 35½ cents; USP lanolin, anhydrous pharmaceutical type, 33½ cents; USP lanolin, hydrous pharmaceutical type, 32 cents; technical lanolin, 31 cents; neutral wool grease, fully refined, acid maximum 2 percent, 30½ cents; neutral wool grease, fully refined, over 2 percent acid, 30 cents; crude centrifugal wool grease, dry, 20 cents; crude centrifugal wool grease, wet, 18 cents; common degras, maximum 11 percent F. F. A., 12 cents; common degras, over 11 percent F. F. A., 11 cents, and desulphurized wool grease, 14½ cents to 20½ cents, depending upon acid content.

Sales of Under 400 Pounds

For sales in containers of less than 400 pounds, a seller must, according to CPR 146, determine his ceiling prices by applying to the listed ceiling prices, the differentials, expressed in cents, which he had in effect during the GCPR base period, December 19, 1950, to January 26, 1951.

For grades not listed in the regulation, sellers must apply to the director of OPS for the establishment of an in-line price. Customary practices with respect to containers are retained, but a seller may not change from a returnable to a non-returnable container basis without the permission of the director of OPS.

DPI Marketing Dextro Alphatocopheryl Acetate

The availability in commercial quantities of pure crystallized dextro-alphatocopheryl acetate—an esterified form of the vitamin E isomer which appears in nature—has been announced by Distillation Products Industries, a division of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

DPI pointed out that pure tocopheryl esters have been available in racemic synthetic mixtures but to the best of the company's knowledge, never before in pure dextro-form commercially. Called "Type 6-100," the new product is prepared from vegetable oil as a fine crystalline material, but melts at room temperature to a light yellow oil. The solid form is reassumed after prolonged storage at low temperature.

Bakelite Consolidates Sales Activities Under G.C. Miller

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has consolidated all sales activities of the company formerly carried on by the thermoplastics and thermosetting departments under one head.

George C. Miller has been named vice-president in charge of sales, and will be responsible for all of the company's sales. Clinton W. Blount becomes vice-president and general sales manager. Mr. Miller and Mr. Blount were previously vice-presidents and general sales managers of the former thermoplastics and thermosetting departments, respectively.

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An expanded program of research is now under way . . . one which will be conducted jointly at the laboratories of both concerns and in outstanding medical schools. This investigation will be under the combined direction of Robert H. Vansant of American Chlorophyll, who developed the first successful process for commercial extraction of chlorophyll from grasses, and Dr. James C. Munch, Medical Director of Strong Cobb. At the same time, plant capacity is being increased several fold at Lake Worth, Florida, to assure a steady and greater flow of this important substance.

Inquiries regarding your chlorophyll requirements may be directed to the Technical Sales Director, American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Pharmaceutical Association, centennial meeting, Philadelphia, August 17-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Sheraton Plaza hotel (formerly Copley Plaza hotel), Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, June 11; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-26.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25; semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Canadian Chemical Institute Elects Dr. Jane President

The Chemical Institute of Canada elected Dr. R. S. Jane, vice-president in charge of research and development for Shawinigan Chemical, Ltd., Montreal, and an officer of several affiliate companies, last week at its annual conference in that city.

He succeeds Dr. H. G. Thode, principal of Hamilton College of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. Succeeding Dr. Jane as vice-president of the institute is Dr. J. W. T. Spinks, head of the chemistry department and dean of the graduate college of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Dr. Otto Maass, chairman of the department of chemistry at McGill University, Montreal, was awarded the institute's medal for his contributions to Canadian chemistry. Mr. Maass is scientific adviser on special weapons to Canada's Department of National Defence, and is general director of research for the Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

Twelve councillors, representing one-third of the institute's council, were also elected. They were:—F. K. Rogers and C. M. Skinner, Montreal; D. R. Morrison, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; A. E. Byrne and Dr. W. C. Nickle, Toronto; Dr. G. A. Adams, Ottawa; Dr. L. G. Cook, Chalk River, Ont.; Dr. R. H. Manske, Guelph, Ont.; C. W. Gates, Elmira, Ont.; Dr. W. J. Chute, Halifax; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Regina, and J. Melville, Calgary.

Pesticides Regional Use Reported

A summary of the regional uses of pesticides has been compiled by the Department of Agriculture. The area study is an extension of the national and territorial survey of farmers' requirements for pesticides made by the office of materials and facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, released last April 1. The information should help manufacturers of these chemicals to render maximum service to farmers throughout the country, since it provides estimates of the proportion of current pesticides supplies which will be needed in each region.

The overall survey covered quantities of pesticides estimated to have been used during the crop years 1949-50 and 1950-51, and farmers' requirements for pesticides for the 1951-52 crop year. It was made under the sponsorship of PMA state committees and insular area offices by technical advisory committees of specialists from state land grant colleges, state experiment stations, the extension service, representatives of other USDA agencies, and other competent persons in each state, including in most instances members of the pesticides industry.

On the basis of eleven typical major pesticides estimated to have been used during the 1949-50 and 1950-51 crop years, the regional use study shows that nearly 40 percent of the total of these chemicals were used in the southern states, a little over 23 percent in the north central states, slightly over 20 percent in the New England and middle Atlantic states, and somewhat under 17 percent in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states.

All-Year Distribution

A knowledge of the quantity of each pesticide needed in each area or region is of assistance in assuring the availability of adequate supplies for agricultural use each year. The manufacture and distribution of pesticides in the quantities now required has become an all-year operation which is dependent upon careful planning by the producers, the processors, and the distributors to provide supplies of suitable materials when and where needed.

Most of the materials used prior to World War II as pesticides could be manufactured and distributed in a few weeks before and during the growing season. As a result of scientific advancements, chemicals unheard of in 1945-46 are now used by farmers in quantities too great to be produced seasonally. This means, of course, that stocks or inventories need to be stored at strategic locations to provide supplies of pesticides when they are needed during the growing season.

The need for pesticides is determined almost entirely by the variable occurrence of those pests which must be controlled if crops are to be produced most economically. The factors which cause pests to become either highly destructive or of little or no economic importance cannot be predicted in advance with any degree of certainty. However, it is highly probable that over a period of years the average losses caused by pests will not become less through natural causes. Manufacturers and distributors of pesticides are therefore enabled to stock supplies of suitable materials based on average quantities used during past seasons.

Regional Usage in Past Years

The study of the regional distribution of pesticide usage covered forty-two chemicals, twenty-two of which are used primarily as insecticides, seven as fungicides, eleven as herbicides and defoliants, and two as vermifuges for livestock. The pattern of distribution or use is related directly to the occurrence of major pests against which the materials are most widely employed. For example, calcium arsenate is most widely used against the boll weevil in the cotton belt, hence its distribution is predominantly in the southern states. DDT is used against a large number of insects, and consequently its distribution is more uniform.

A table showing the regional distribution of usage of the forty-two pesticidal chemicals is available, upon request, from the office of materials and facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., under whose direction the state pesticide surveys were conducted.

Based on studies of pesticides usage by states, the regional distribution of eleven typical major pesticides, expressed as percentage of the combined total quantities of each material estimated to have been used in 1949-50 and 1950-51, is as follows:—

Pesticides	New England and middle Atl. states	Southern states	North central states	Rocky Mtn. and Pacific coast states
Benzene hexachloride	2	66	3	29
Calcium arsenate	5	92	1	2
Copper compounds	38	24	31	7
2,4-D	2	16	53	29
DDT	14	43	18	25
Dithiocarbamates (synthetic fungicides)	35	30	31	4
Grain fumigants (liquid)	5	33	49	13
Lead arsenate	45	21	27	7
Parathion	16	32	20	32
Rotenone	50	24	17	9
Sulphur, conditioned	13	57	5	25

Health Needs Group Tells Truman of Progress

The President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation made its first report to Mr. Truman June 3, reporting "remarkable" progress in assessing the country's total health picture. Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chairman, was accompanied to the White House by the entire membership of the commission.

Established on December 29, 1951, to study the facts and to present recommendations for safeguarding and improving the health of the nation, the committee has had twenty-five full days of panel discussions, formal hearings, and commission meetings. During this period, the commission has heard nearly 200 of the nation's top medical and lay experts and gathered an official record of over 3,000 pages. The commission is scheduled to complete its report in one year.

Dr. Magnuson reported to the President that the commission has divided its work up into the following three parts:—

Assessing Health Resources

1. Assessing the total health resources of the country. A staff of technicians has been working on this for the past six months, digging into the complexities of numbers of health personnel and their distribution, amount and location of hospital beds, health education facilities, health insurance coverage, costs of medical care, etc. Sometime late in the fall, the commission hopes to bring out an "unemotional and analytic volume" entitled, "The Health Resources of the American People."

2. Estimating the health needs of the American people. A commission subcommittee, composed of Al Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; Dr. Lowell J. Reed, vice-president of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, and Dr. Russell V. Lee, Palo Alto, Calif., has organized a series of twenty-five to thirty panels on every phase of medical care. To date, the commission has held all-day panels on general practice, specialization, group practice, regional medical plans, prevention of disease, promotion of health, rehabilitation, training of physicians, health of the aging, mental health, care of the chronically ill, medical research, industrial health and supply, and training of nurses. In addition, the commission held a series of formal hearings in March on aid to medical education and local public health units.

Formal Recommendations

3. Finally, when all the health resources have been inventoried, and all the needs have been ascertained, the commission will get down to the job of making its formal recommendations.

"Of course, we cannot do an absolutely comprehensive job in the brief year allotted to us," Dr. Magnuson said. "However, we believe the report we come forth with in December will be a powerfully annotated, fresh approach to the vast problem of providing better medical care for the American people. It will be both factual and imaginative, and we are determined that, to the best of our abilities, it will be a landmark in the history of health care in these United States."

SPI Elects Gordon Brown President for Second Term

The Society of the Plastics Industry has elected Gordon Brown to a second term as president of the organization. Mr. Brown, a vice-president of the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, was a founder of SPI fifteen years ago.

Horace Gooch, jr., treasurer of Worcester Moulded Products Company, Worcester, Mass., has been reelected chairman of the board. J. E. Gould, vice-president of Detroit Macoid Corporation, Detroit, Mich., is the newly-elected vice-president of the society, having been secretary-treasurer for several years. The new secretary-treasurer is John J. O'Connell, president of Consolidated Molded Products Corporation, Scranton, Pa.

Leather Chemists View Recent Developments

New developments in leather chemistry research were outlined at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Leather Chemists Association, held last week at New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Norman M. Wiederhorn, Gerald V. Reardon and Alice R. Brown, of the research division of United Shoe Machinery Corporation, in a joint paper, discussed the results of stress-strain analyses they carried out on formaldehyde tanned, thermally contracted collagen fibers. They described the chemical reactions involved and the number of cross-links formed.

"Tannage Factors and Their Effects on Leather Characteristics" was the title of a paper presented by William D. Zacharias, C. W. Mann, E. T. Stein and F. C. Horkowitz, of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Laboratory evaluations were made, they pointed out, on a large series of commercially prepared experimental leathers containing graded levels of chrome, vegetable tanning materials, and greases processed with variations in the type of reducing agent and masking agent used, with an eye to determining differences in the physical characteristics and to establishing optimum concentrations of the reagents required to produce top quality leather.

Further, they said, the evaluations were extended to include a critical study of physical characteristics on a large number of leathers tanned with various synthetic materials, which in turn were compared for their value with the standards.

Flex-Tension Test

J. C. Carter and J. R. Kanagy, of the National Bureau of Standards, in discussing the results of a flex-tension test for leather, said that flex life has been found to be inversely proportional to the amount of vegetable retannage in the upper leather and that a good general correlation appears to exist between the strength of the leather and the duration of time of flexing before break.

Seymour S. Kremen, of the Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, reported that the post-tannage of vegetable leather with formaldehyde has been found to yield a product which gives greatly improved service as an insole, and shows definite possibility of possessing better services life as an outsole.

E. S. Flinn and G. W. Stanbery, of the Mead Corporation's tannin extract division, told of the findings of their examination of several vegetable tannins for such physical characteristics as viscosity, freezing point, precipitation value and their compatibility in blends at various blending temperatures. They compared these tannins with respect to their chemical combining power with hide collagen, and appraised the character of the leather produced from these tannins for color, tan yard yield and pile-up.

Quebracho, Wattle, Mangrove Structure

Robert C. Putnam, John C. Rockett and Agnes V. Bowles, of United Shoe Machinery, reported on recent work on the structure of quebracho, wattle and mangrove. Kenneth P. Monroe, of Standard Dyewood Company, stated that the products derived from the natural tannins through exhaustive etherification by means of monochloroacetic acid and benzyl chloride possess the properties of shellac. He went on to discuss the structure and properties of these colloidal substances.

William R. Browne and Robert C. Put-

—*Continued on page 78*

Volwiler Elected American Chemical Society Director

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been elected a director of the American Chemical Society to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Farrington Daniels, professor of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Daniels became an ex-officio member of the board of directors when he was named president-elect of the society.

Dr. Volwiler, who was president of the society in 1950, will serve on the board as regional director for the fifth district, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. His term will end December 31.

NBS Chief Confirmed

The senate confirmed the nomination of Allen V. Astin May 29 as director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Astin has been serving as acting director of the bureau since last October, when Dr. Edward U. Condon resigned to become director of research of Corning Glass Company.

$SnCl_2.2H_2O$

$NiCl_2.6H_2O$

$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$

$Pb(NO_3)_2$

Co_2O_3

MoO_3

$Na_2MoO_4.2H_2O$

$Bi(NO_3)_3.5H_2O$

$Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2.2H_2O$

$CdCl_2.2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$

MnO_2

$Na_2WO_4.2H_2O$

KI

Baker—Headquarters for METALLIC SALTS in tonnage quantities

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- Sodium Molybdate
- Bismuth Nitrate
- Zinc Acetate
- Manganese Dioxide
- Cadmium Chloride
- Sodium Tungstate
- Potassium Iodide

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ 26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½ .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½ .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼ .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP., dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo, lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 6.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 .450
USP, bbls., dms., or 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betahydroxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bbls lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, ratural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36

Cassello, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28¼
NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd. gran. fine gran., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28¼- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13
double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13½

Cresylic coaltar, dom 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C or over, dms., ex whse gal. 1.10 - 1.25
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. 14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F. crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 —

Folic, bots., fib. cns. kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l., works lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 .23½

Fumaric, tech. bbls. dms lb. .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib dms lb. 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.65

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots lb. 40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
J bbls. works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF 85% cbys lb. .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .67

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .25¾- .27
60% dms lb .18¾- .19¼

Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2090- .2140
water-white, dms lb. .2390- .2440

Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 .38

Malic, dms lb .50 —

Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50

Metanilic dms works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 —
less than truckload, works lb .76½ .80

Molybdic, dms. 85-92% works lb 1.40 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J)

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 38° cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16½- .17¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 —
smaller lots, works lb .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb .16¼ .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb 1.74 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000 lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.80 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
		ffc.	free from chlorine	pt	point
Be.	Baume			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bgs.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles			refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	reg	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
		gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground		
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
		imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight			ship't.	shipment
		incl.	included	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	s.u	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
col.	color	lb.	pound		
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .88 - .90¾
l.c.l., works lb. .88½- .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .14½
single dist., dms lb. .12¾- .14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12½- .13¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .11 - .12¼
hydrogenated, dms. lb. .11½- .12¾
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .45½- —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
100-lb dms lb. .47 - —
small dms lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.88
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Acid, trichloracetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.40.00 - —
Adeps lanal (see Lanoline).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., lb. 1.80 - 1.82
powd., bbls lb. 1.84 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.03
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
E. Miss. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .20 - —
Alcohol, denatured, fermentation, retd., 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .44 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- .30¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ .14¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Caprylic, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½- .69½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .72½- .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½- .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½- 1.43½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½- —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .79½
tanks, same basis gal. .56½- .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½- .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.62 -20.64½
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.66 -20.73½
tanks, same basis gal.20.50 -20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.72 -21.74½
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.76 -21.83½
tanks, same basis gal.21.60 -21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .18½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15¼- .15½
Iso-octyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5550- .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾- .53
gal. .52¾- .53
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾- .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾- .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ 81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. 49½ —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. 42½ —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. 45 —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. 40 —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

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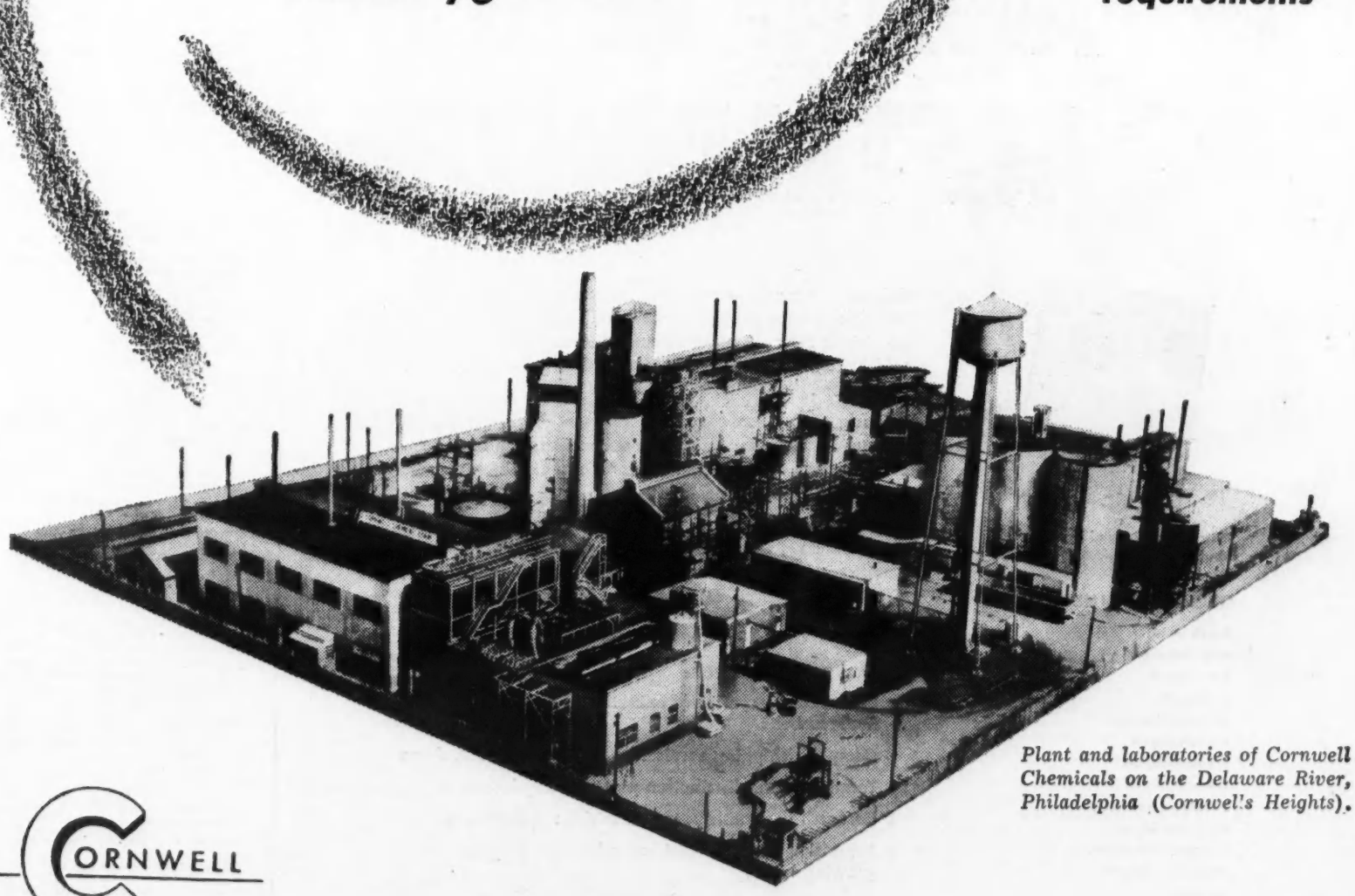

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemicals on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwell's Heights).

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. LAMBERT 5-2494

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. TORRESDALE (PHILA.) 4-7358

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works lb. 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kegs lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine kegs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .39½- .49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 250.00 - —

Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0425- .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms. lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms. lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms. lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms. lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 83.50 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l. ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 51.50 - —
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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Propylene Oxide
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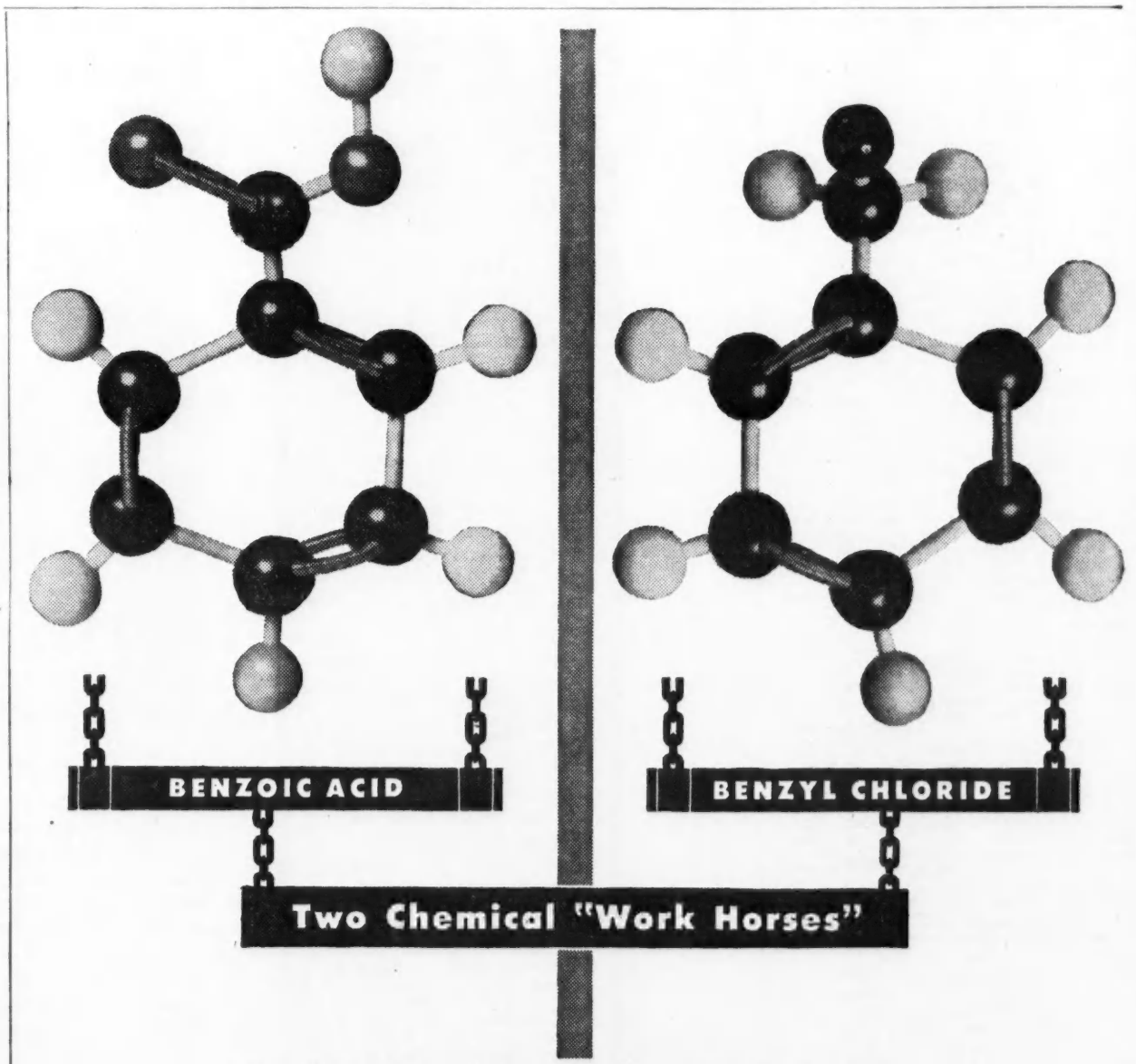
Amyl butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.27 - 1.60
Angelica root dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld ..... lb .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .65 - .66
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .13½ - .14
Mexican ogs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde bots., dms ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butler (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .39 - —
cakes, c.l., mines ..... lb. .39½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .37½ - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd .. lb. .33 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .35¾ - 50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - 52
solution, cbys. ..... lb. 29 - 30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 25.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb .13 - 16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) 40.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms ..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - 08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines. ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton more.
Asphalt, gilsonite, blacks, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah ton 34.00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.00 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.38 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.50 - —
smaller lots, wo.ks ..... ton 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works bgs ton 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ..... ton 190.00 - 200.00
Iodide bots. ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ... ton 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 81.50 - —
Barvte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ..... ton 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse, N. Y. ..... ton 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50

Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ..... ton 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ..... ton 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms, c.l. works, gamma unit lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - 021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - .0400
Benzidine, base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls, frt. alld lb .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Benzol, pure nitration, tanks, works, Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .38¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, 6lb. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..... lb. 10.25 - 10.95
Berberine bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms .... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point ... lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14¾ - .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lt. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —



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* * *

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MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calciferol

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0100- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. 48 —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .06 - .12
Bone, meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton 109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton 134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, crs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoatcetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. lb. .17 - .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .30¾
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —

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ORGANIC SOLVENTS HANDBOOK IS A FAVORITE

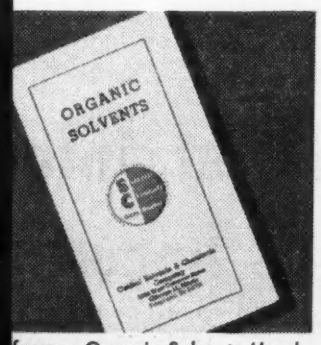
One of the most demanded pieces of literature publishe the Group members is the Organic Solvents Handbook handy, pocket-size, 64-page booklet that discusses or

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld..ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works...ton.35.63 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis...ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ....lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25

Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate. dms .....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works .....ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works .....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works..lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
ton lots .....lb. .36 - —
less ton lots .....lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works..lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works..lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls .....lb. .50 - .65

Calomel, USP, powd., dms .....lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1830- .1930
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd. 100-lb. lots, bbls..lb. .53 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ...lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls .....lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs .....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs .....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs .....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs .....lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms..lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs .....lb. .10 - .10½
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works..lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13½- —

Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys .....lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0860 —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0910- —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1120- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works .....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.15
medium, cs .....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs. .....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Mangalore type, cs .....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Indian, cs. .....lb. No prices.
green, Alleppey, bgs .....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works .....gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can, per can 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots .....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .35 - .36
Casein dom., acid precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point..lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point..lb. .36 - .38
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock..lb. .15¼- .16½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock..lb. .21½- .95
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J..lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis ...lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis...lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls...lb. .13 - .13½
longstick .....lb. .15½- .16
shortstick, bls .....lb. .13½- .14
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .18½- .19
broken, bls. .....lb. .17 - .17½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
broken, bls. .....lb. No stocks.
unscraped, bls. .....lb. .25 - .25½
broken, bls. .....lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls. .....lb. .29 - .30
thin, bls. .....lb. .51 - .52
Cassia buds, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .32
Fistula, bskts .....lb. .25 .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.165.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.37.25 —
Castoreum artificial, cns .....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns .....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works..lb. 2.17½ —
resublimed, dms., works .....lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls .....lb. .65 .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .33½- .34
Indian, bgs .....lb. .28 .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd, ...lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works. lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ..lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .038
t.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ....ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .55 - .65
Roman, cs .....lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).



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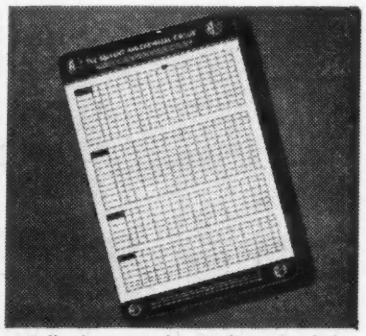

Wall charts such as this one help research, production and laboratory men.

's a wealth of information con- d in these producer's pamphlets.

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vents in non-technical terms. Thousands of requests for booklet have poured in from every State in the union, well as from numerous foreign countries. This pocket-size klet is carried by paint and ink salesmen, and by produc- men in the coatings and metal trades. What's more, ies of it can be found in the libraries of most universities. lified readers can obtain copies of this booklet without rge by contacting their nearest Group member.

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ddition to the many pieces of literature that the Solvents Chemicals Group publishes, it also has available a wide iety of informative literature published by the manufac- rs it represents. The combination of information con- ed in the Group's own literature, plus the knowledge that be gained from manufacturers' literature, enables the up to offer information that will help solve almost any blem concerning the use of solvents and chemicals avail- from the Group.

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419 DESOTO AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
TELEPHONE: GArfield 3495

Charcoal, Hardwood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	77.00	-88.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	70.40	- —
granular, bgs., works	ton	77.00	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	43.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	40.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton	33.50	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425	-.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, works	lb.	.1092	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.30	- —
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	- —
100-lbs. or less	lb	1.35	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	- .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	- .82
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., frt. alld., c.l	lb.	.14	- .16
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼	- .17
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.58	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.59	- .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
W. of Rockies	100 lbs.	2.82½	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.10	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs	3.80	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs	4.40	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, hbls	lb	1.38	- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4% net fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works	lb	3.25	- —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works	lb	6.00	- —
15% 55 gal., dms., works	lb	12.00	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	85.00	-95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis		85.00	-95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	85.50	-95.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
75%, dms. basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	- —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb	95	- —
100 lbs., same basis	lb	97	- —
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	- —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	9.50
5-lb pkg.	lb	9.00	-10.50
1-lb pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.70	1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	9.02	- —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	.72
Sulphate cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms	lb.	1.05	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.24¾	- .25
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.25	- 4.70
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.15	- 2.30

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION

Electrolytic Refiners of Copper

40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Civet, artificial, buts	lb.	13.75	-15.00
natural, buts	oz.	2.50	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	19.50	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	- —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	- —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt alld	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, net weight basis	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —

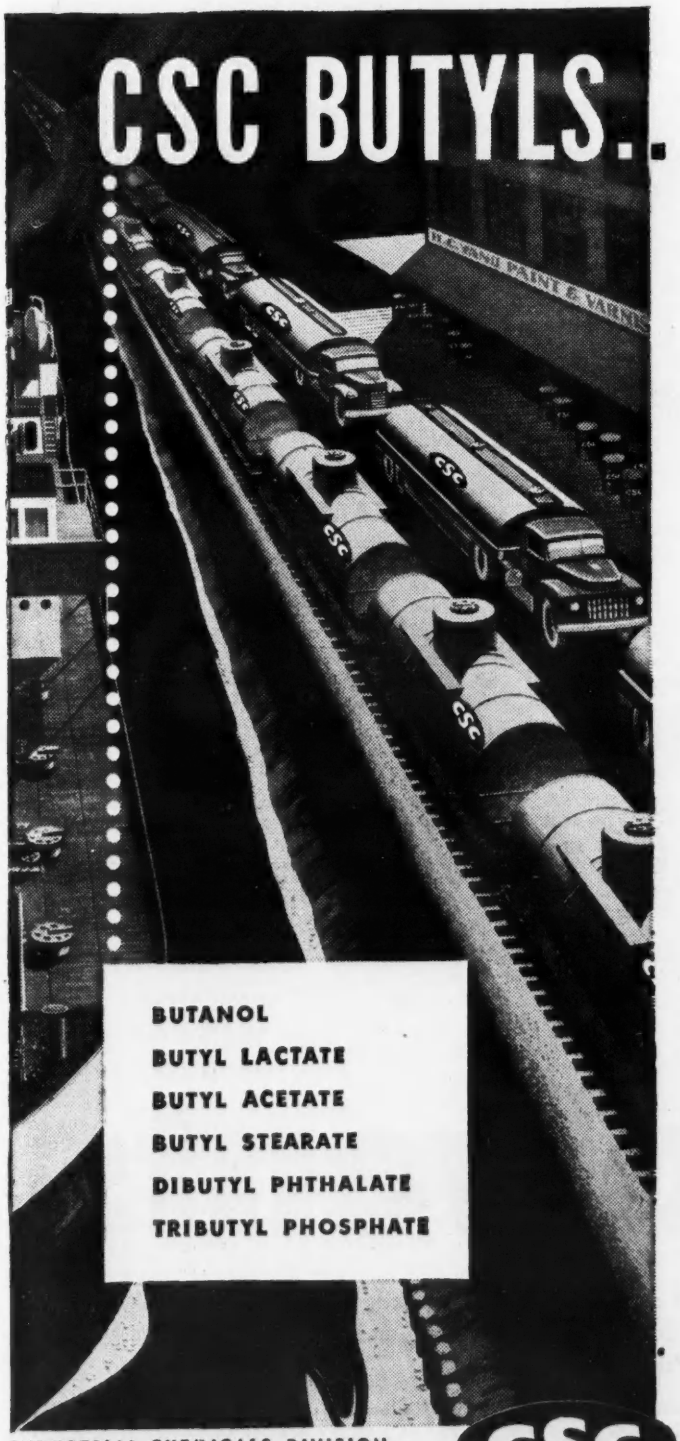
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	- .28½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.14	.15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15	- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾	- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼	- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.10½	- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52	- —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.64½	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¼	- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.40	- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¾	- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼	- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76	- —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd	lb.	1.57¾	- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¾	- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.28½	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs	lb.	.68	- .90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.13	- .15
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.77	- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue root, bls	lb	17	- .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	74.50	-77.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	- .60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	- —
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo, root, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾	- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.40	- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.613	- —
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.633	- —
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.36	- .36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½	- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25¼	- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.43¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	- —
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½	- .38¼
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615	- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	25.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.10	- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1615	- 2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
bulk c.l., works	ton.	21.00	- —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	145.00	- —
Pacific ports	ton.	140.00	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.08½	- .09
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.62	- —
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., chys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .156 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cuba root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17½ - .17¾
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide tertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ - .30
t.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alconol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic cost ton 52.00 - 55.00
California ton 42.00 - 45.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 - 100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .38¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., t.c.l lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 - 150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 - 150.00
Digitalis, leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —



...in America's production picture

Take a good look at the butyls picture at CSC. Commercial Solvents Corporation was the first producer of Butanol by an exclusive fermentation process in 1920. Today, with greatly expanded production facilities, backed by a quarter century of know-how, CSC is still a leader in the butyls field.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
CSC COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .29¾
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 35-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
i.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
i.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., any quantity, works lb. .45 - —
tanks lb. .42 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms, frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —

Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15⅝- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
i.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
i.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., ex V lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —

Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 8.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton 68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 -.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90

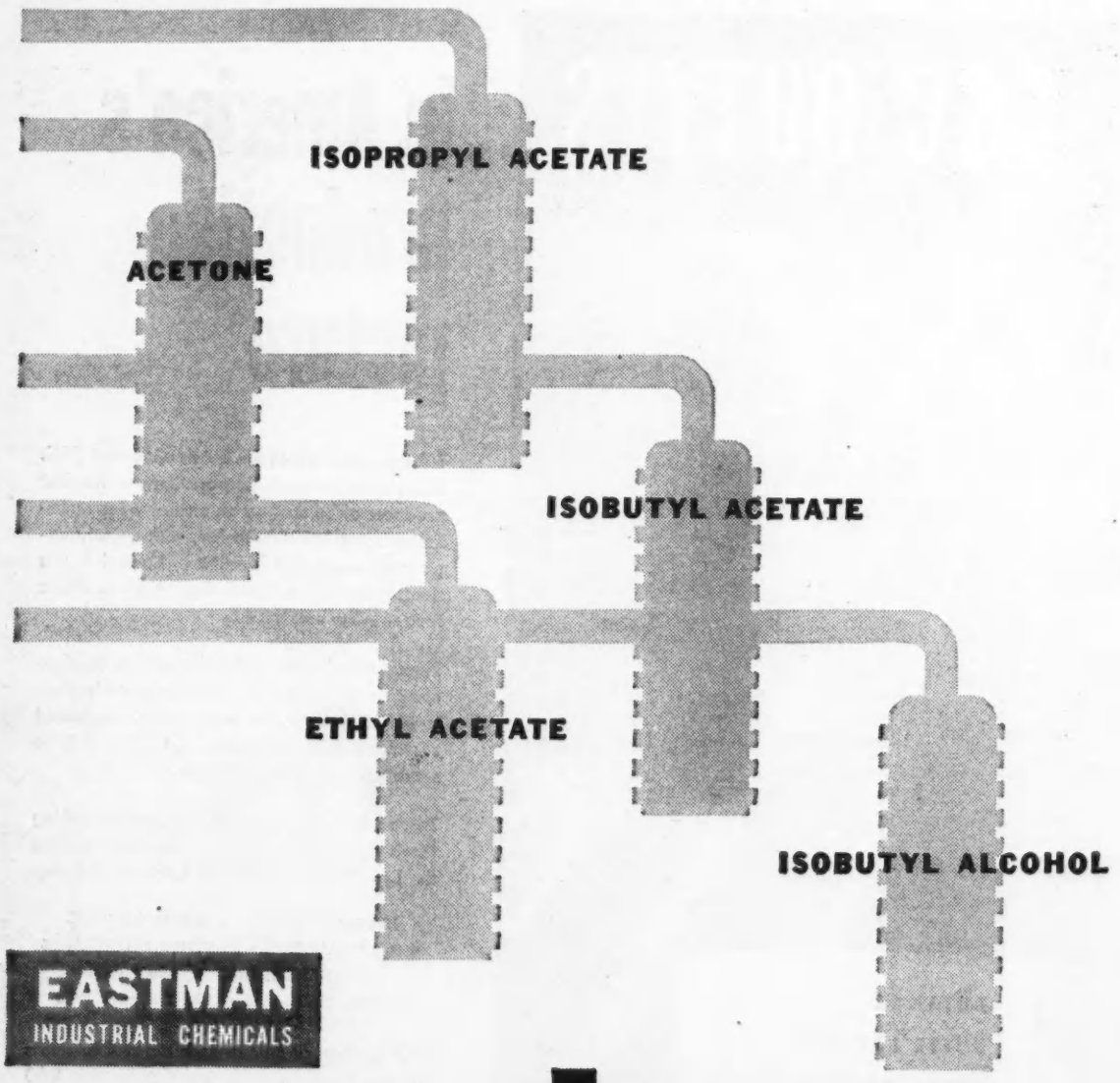
Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb.3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yeuow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .74 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green xml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
682 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN. lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —



EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

solvents

These products are stored in bulk in Chicago, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri by DeMert & Dougherty, Incorporated; and in Akron and Cincinnati, Ohio by Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY Division of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Dyes, coaltar, tor stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.06	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, tor stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light 2 G extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.06	- 1.08
Chinese spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elecampane root bls	lb.	.21	.25
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls, bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bundles	lb.	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz.	.38	75	42.85
Ephedrine synthetic USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst	kilo	150 00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz	32.50	-34 00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½ lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼ lb cns	lb	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0475	.0656
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- 07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- .23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- .22¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- .23¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- .20½
NF, dms, frt alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	- —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate bots	gal.	6.10	6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb.		.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate) 40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —

Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Monoethylether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb	.21	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.35	.42½

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, Inhibited

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20 00	-22 00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton	11 75	-12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots, works	ton	20 00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	18 00	-20 00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .14
light, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
French bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
Tunisian, bgs	lb.	.05½	- .06
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .97
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.15	—
water white, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns, June	gal.	38.00	-40.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.55	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	.21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton	135 00	- —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton	130 00	- —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	60 00	- —
ceramic grade 95 98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton	47 00	Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton	41 50	Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.,	ton	38.00	Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	38.00	Nom.
washed gravel, 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton	39.00	- —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l	ton	40 00	Nom
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	41.00	- —
imported, bulk ex dock, New York	ton	37 00	Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0625-	.0660
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0675-	.0710
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0420-	.0433

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

"ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES"

Ethylene Oxide — For use as a starting material for the manufacture of acrylonitrile and nonionic surface active agents; a sterilizing agent and fumigant; and, in general, a very reactive chemical intermediate.

Ethylene Glycol — For use as a permanent-type antifreeze; a heat transfer medium; a raw material in the manufacture of low-freezing dynamite; a starting material for the production of synthetic fibers and alkyd resins; a plasticizer; a constituent of hydraulic fluids; and a general solvent and chemical intermediate.

Ethylene Dichloride — For use as an ingredient of tetraethyl lead fluid; a solvent for fats, oils, and waxes; a metal degreaser; a spotting agent for textile cleaning; a chemical intermediate for use in resin manufacture and in other processes.

Diethylene Glycol — For use as a dehydrating agent for natural gas; a moistening agent for tobacco, glue, and gelatin; a textile lubricant and coupling agent; a solvent in textile dyeing and printing; a constituent of hydraulic fluids; a chemical intermediate.

Monoethanolamine — For use as a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide, and as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals, and other materials, and as an agent in the manufacture of antibiotics.

Diethanolamine — For use as an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc.; as a gas scrubber in refinery operations; a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Triethanolamine — For use as an intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, toilet goods, cement additives, cutting oils, etc.; a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Nonyl Phenol* — For use as an anionic and nonionic surface active agent intermediate; a starting material for the manufacture of lubricating oil additives, stabilizers, petroleum demulsifiers, oil-soluble phenolic resins and plasticizers.

**A new Jefferson chemical now being brought into full production.*

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Shipped in tank cars or drums. For technical data and information on availability and prices, please address Department A. Your request will be answered promptly.

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free—Gum, Myrrh

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0411

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl, acetate, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 4.75 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 7.50 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .17½- .18½
June-July, steamer, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .20 - .21
June-July, steamer, bgs lb. .20 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., May shipment lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
June, steamer, bgs lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .24 - .25
June, steamer lb. .25 - —
Rhattoon, bgs., June, steamer, lb. .23 - .24
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
June shipment lb. .12½- .13
Ginseng root, cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Advance
PAINT PROBLEMS?
A complete line of specialty agents for specific problems is offered by Advance Solvents to assist formulators and production men in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries.
Among these, ADVANCE PUFFING AGENT (APA) is being used by more and more leading manufacturers to impart really smooth consistency to their paints and varnishes.
Producing a marked increase in viscosity, which is permanent, APA is fully soluble and compatible with most paints; has an immediate effect on bodying, which is not progressive on aging; does not affect color, gloss or drying time, and improves brushability.
Other Advance specialty agents for the industry:
Soligen Driers
Hexogen Driers
Advasol Driers
Advance Puffing Agent #2
Advance Anti-Flooding Agent (AAFA)
Advance Anti-Livering Agent (AALA)
Advance Anti-Livering Agent Acidic
Advance Anti-Sagging Agent (AASA)
Advance Anti-Sagging Agent #7
Advance Anti-Skinning Agents (ASKA)
Advamix
Advawet #33
Calcium Pulp
Rare Earth Driers
Our laboratories will gladly assist you with any particular problem you may have. Samples of our products and complete data available upon request.
ADVANCE products include:
VINYL STABILIZERS
FUNGICIDES
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PAINT DRIERS
LUBE OIL ADDITIVES
METALLIC STEARATES
PAINT INDUSTRY SPECIALTIES
ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP 1X, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .04¼- —
house lb. .04½- —
white, choice lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow lb. .04¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .62 - —
works lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls lb. .37 - .50
No 3, bbls lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb .22 - .35
Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35

Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - 13
tears cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan.ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock..ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1403
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .13 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more..lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works.....kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - .24
tanks.....lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen perexide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald.....lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.70
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .33
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .23½

Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars..lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns.....lb. 5.05 - 7.60
Beta, cns.....lb. 4.95 -12.70
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 4.65 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½ .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd..lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs..lb. .64 - .65

Iron pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .78 - .81
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.00 -15.00
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .38 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms..lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ...lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —

Gum, Olibanum—Kerosene

Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .45

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .090 - .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —

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Electroplating Salts, Anodes and Processes
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Fluorides
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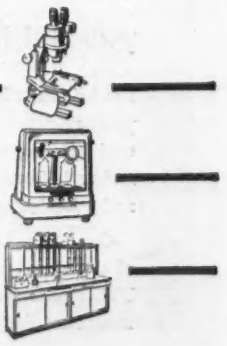

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Kola Nuts—Magnesium

Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .35 - .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .33 - .38
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .38
Lard, cash. tres., Chicago.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1675- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms..lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. 34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs.....lb. .1706 —
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Lead, red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1875- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1925- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd..lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots....lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots .....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1690- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1790- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1535- .1925
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1635- .2025
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1675- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida.....ton.13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio..ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida.....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ...ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills..ton.71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1675- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1775- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works..lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms..lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF.....lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
West Indian, cs., afloat.....lb. .84 - .85
broken, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works..lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

YOU GET MORE-

IN STEEL CONTAINERS MADE BY CONTINENTAL..

you get the research facilities of a full-line container manufacturer

In addition to helping our customers with their special packaging problems, Continental research chemists and engineers are constantly on the lookout for ways to make all of our containers even more durable, efficient and good looking.

Our packaging experts bring to their job a lifetime of experience with every kind of container problem. This means the steel containers you get from Continental are the best that can be made for the purpose.

Many of the leading names in the oil, paint and chemical field ship their products in Continental steel containers. Continental is the largest U. S. producer of utility cans, and of flaring pails for roofing compounds and similar products.

You'll probably find just what you need in our line of lug cover pails, utility cans, flaring pails and closed head drums (light and heavy gauge). Should you have a special problem, we'll be glad to talk it over with you.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING

100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Eastern Division: 100 E. 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .43 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .36
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, ogs lb. — - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate obls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 63%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.78.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.56.00 - 57.50
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.29
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .21 - .22
Chilean, bls lb. .21 - .21½
French, bls lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs lb. 7.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80

Methyl cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.53
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

What do you look for in a drier?

WITCO DRIERS*

offer all these advantages...

Low viscosity. Free-flowing at high or low temperatures.

Reliable metal content. Consistent results; uniform paint batches.

Excellent stability. Safe storage; assured clarity—no sludging or precipitation.

Excellent compatibility. Completely miscible with solvents, oils, resinous vehicles. Readily dispersible in paints.

Light color. Less staining.

A Witco Drier for every need...

Naphthenates (Ca, Co, Mn, Pb, Zn) . . . the traditional driers.

Octoic Driers (Co, Mn, Pb) . . . made from 2-ethylhexoic acid, therefore of uniform composition, free from objectionable odors, light in color, low viscosity, with drying power comparable to naphthenate driers.

Witalls (Co, Mn, Pb) . . . improved tall oil driers. Pound for pound replacements for naphthenates, and quality driers in their own right.

Send for descriptive literature, or samples for your own evaluation.

*Made in Witco's Chicago plant.

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Aluminum Octoate
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Asphalt Specialties
  Automobile Undercoatings
  Rust Preventives
  Sound Deadeners
  Vibration Dampeners
Carbon Blacks
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
  Naphthenic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Calcium
    Manganese-Zinc-Iron
Driers—*Continued*
  Octoic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt
  Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Manganese
Esters
  Butyl Stearate
  Butyl Oleate
  Dibutyl Phthalate
  Dibutyl Tartrate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
  Aluminum
  Barium
Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
  Cadmium
  Calcium
  Lead
  Lithium
  Magnesium
  Strontium
  Zinc
M. R. (Hard Hydrocarbon)
Monty Wax®
Rubber Compounding Ingredients
Sunolite®
Vinyl Stabilizers
Witcarbs®
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WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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Mica—Oil, Bergamot

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17½ - .19
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
Milk sugar, crude, bgs., works, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .19½- .20
New York lb. .21½- .22
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .50 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- .30½
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
Musk, synth., xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.65 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .09 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0665- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0665- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0965- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 46.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .05½- .06
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .53½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.25 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .29 - .30
splits, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
West Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.95 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Angelica root, bots lb. 110.00-120.00
seed, bots lb. 90.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 15.00 -16.50

THERE'S A TOUCH OF TENNESSEE IN CALIFORNIA MOVIES

Hollywood, California is the motion picture capital of the world . . . a land of beauty, glamour and romance. Tennessee Products' Acetic Acid is shipped to California for use in processing safety film on which is recorded America's great motion pictures and events of historical importance. Intermediates for dyes to make movies colorful and cosmetics to make stars beautiful, also, depend on products from TENNESSEE.

But movies aren't everything in California and on the growing West Coast. TENNESSEE ships Benzaldehyde to the West Coast for food flavoring, Sodium Benzoate and Benzoic Acid as preservatives, Benzene Hexachloride for insecticides . . . and these are but a few of the Pacific Coast states products in which TENNESSEE has a hand. Tennessee Products helps all the other states in the country in the same way . . . supplying things they need for their industries. That's why Tennessee Products is known from Coast to Coast as an industry serving all industry.

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Corporation
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Oil, birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.35 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, ligaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.70
tech., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .42
white, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.75
rectified, cns. lb. 11.50 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 4.95 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3200- —
l.c.l. lb. .3250- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3510- —
l.c.l. lb. .3560- —
tanks lb. .3410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3360- —
l.c.l. lb. .3410- —
tanks lb. .3260- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3725- .3775
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .26 - .26½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3000- —
l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3150- —
l.c.l. lb. .3200- —
tanks lb. .3050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2975- —
l.c.l. lb. .3025- —
tanks lb. .2875- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - .24¼
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 275.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots. lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cas., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Java, true, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns. lb. .60 - 1.10
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.35
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .10½- —
Pac. coast lb. .09½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10½- .11
Codliver, USP, dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 23.50 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East. lb. .12¾- —
Valley lb. .12¾- —
Texas lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots. lb. 3.55 - —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
70-75%, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 3.40 - —
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- .1120
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —

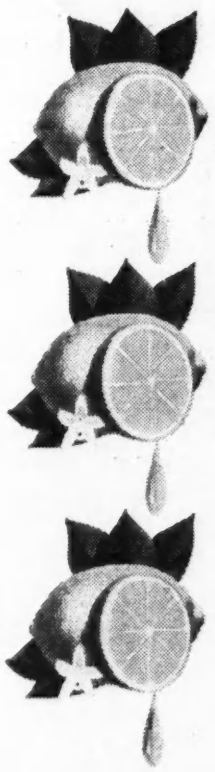
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 15.50 -26.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .10½- .12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .13 - .13¼
prime, burning, dms. lb. .13½- .15
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 4.10 - 5.45
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.75 - 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.35 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 7.35 - 8.25
West Indian, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.35 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots. lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1845- —
l.c.l., lb. .1905- .1945
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1550- .1570
New York lb. .1675- .1695
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1705- .1725
Boiled, linseed oil, 006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns. lb. 7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .97 - —

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30°, dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 195.00-210.00
Haitian, bots. lb. 90.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 5.00
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .66 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .25½- .26
tankcar lb. .23¾- .24
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .15½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.15 - 2.25
foots, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Messina cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms. lb. .13¾- —
tankcars (sellers). lb. .12¼- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.50 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .18½- —
refined, dms. lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks lb. .2180- —

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.75 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .127 - .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies Siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .20 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16 - .16½
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½ Nom.
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 22.00 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 9.75 -13.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.

Oil, sassafras, artificial, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .37 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .14 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.20 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.75 - 9.00



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Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, Tar—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Oil, tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —

Tar acid (see T).

Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).

Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 2.25 - 4.00

Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .41¾- —
tanks lb. .39¾- .40

Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).

Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65

Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb.23.25 -30.00
Haitian, cns. lb.20.50 -26.00
Java, cns. lb.35.00 - —

Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal.10.00 -13.00

White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms. gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns. lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

Wood (see Oil, tung).

Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.85 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb.39.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No stocks.

Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .14½ Nom.

Olivine aggregate, c.a., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 - —

Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .29¼- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2110- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .41¾- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —

Orange flowers, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16

Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Portuguese, bgs., new crop lb. .16 - .16½

Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .19 - .24

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —

Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67 - —

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —

Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —

Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —

Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾

Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).

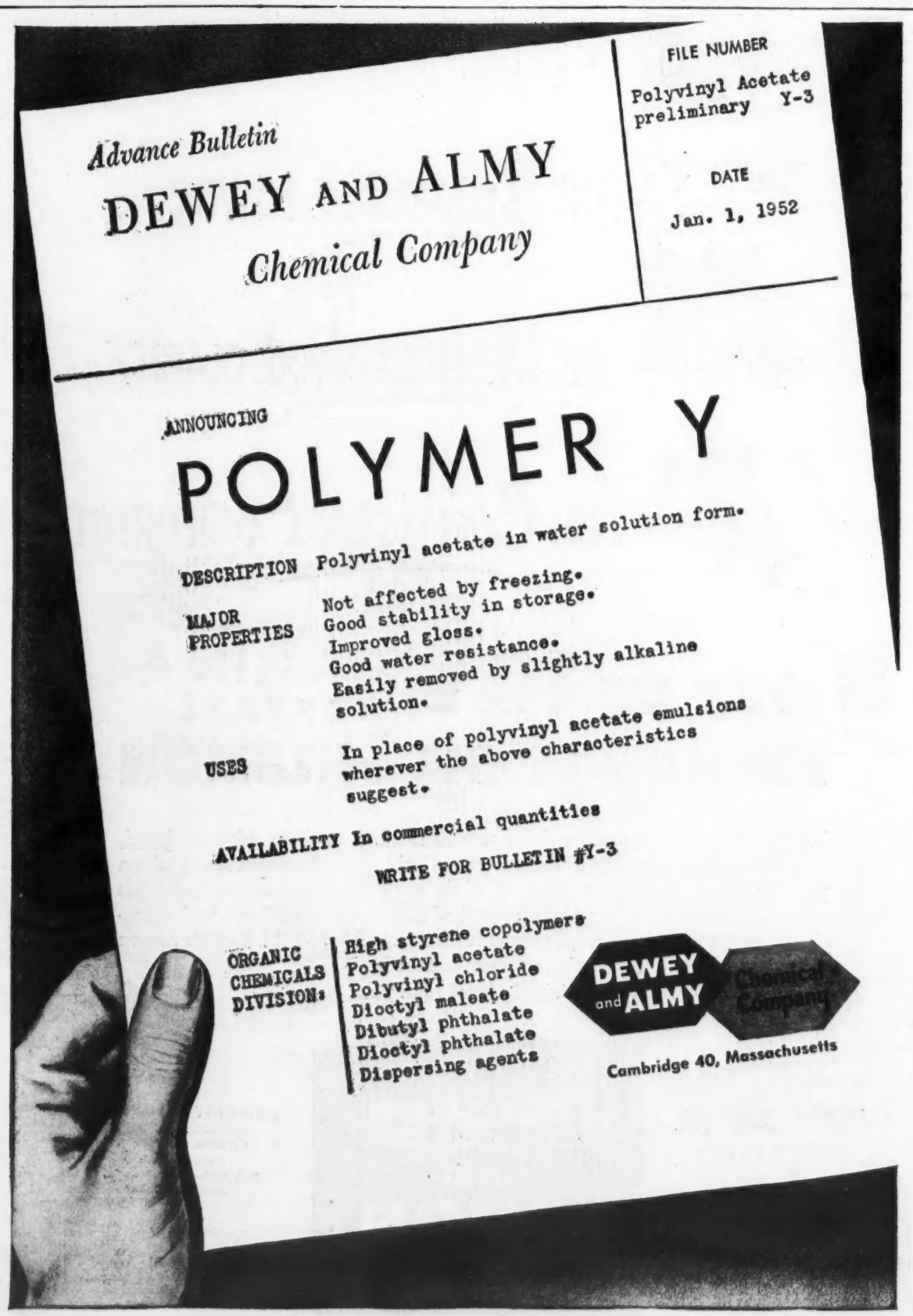
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib, dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

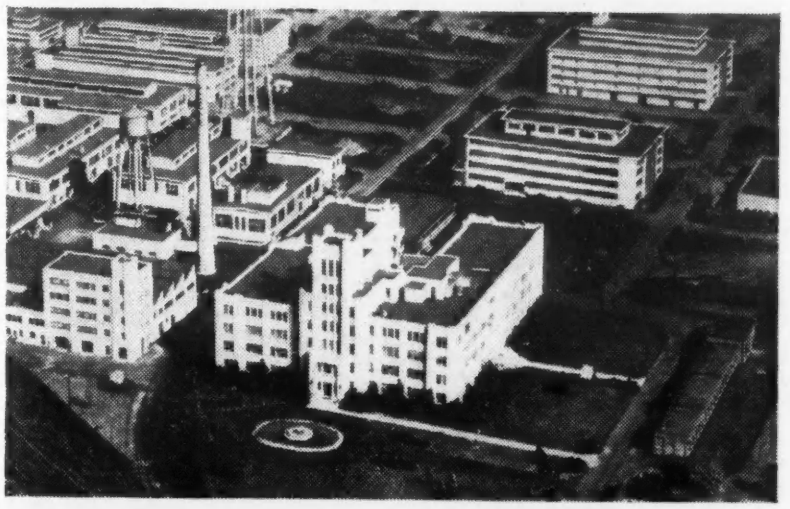
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots oz. 3.70 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .26 - .30
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

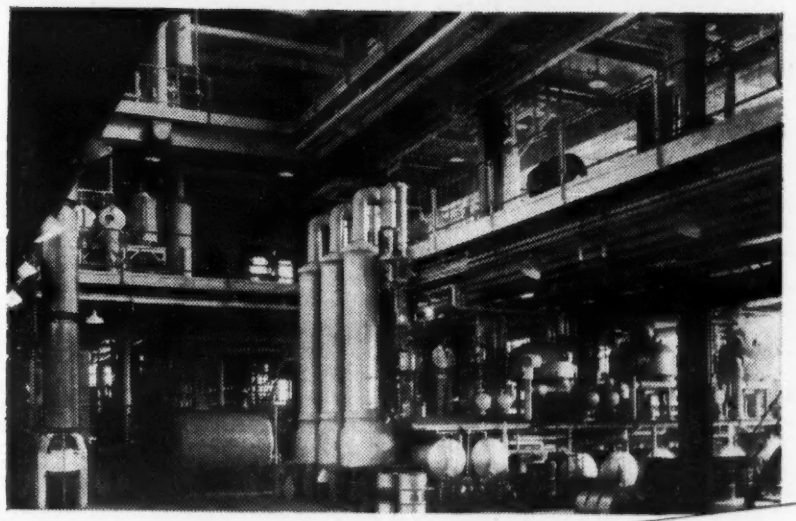
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib, dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton.92.00 -93.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .38 - —



TO MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS } *an Introduction . . . and an Invitation*





OF SPECIFIC VALUE TO YOU is the famous synthesis of vitamin A by the Roche research team of Dr. Otto Isler in 1947. Dr. Isler announced this synthesis at the International Congress for Pure and Applied Chemistry in London on July 22, 1947. The following month crystalline vitamin A was exhibited.

This synthesis starts with Citral, obtained from lemon grass and, through twelve operations in a multi-million dollar plant requiring over 500 pieces of large scale chemical engineering equipment, ends up with active vitamin A, identical with Nature's own. Commercial production for the entire needs of the United States and Canada is a reality.

THE NAME ROCHE has been famous for years in the pharmaceutical, medical, milling and baking fields and other branches of the food industry. Roche is a great manufacturing center where vitamin A and other pure vitamins are produced by the tons for leading manufacturers all over the world. Roche Park totals about 100 acres and contains over 40 modern buildings to house manufacturing, research and administration facilities. Here science is made to work for man. From original Roche research came Reichstein's synthesis of ascorbic acid in 1934, Karrer's synthesis of riboflavin in 1935, a new synthesis for thiamine in 1937 and of vitamin E in 1938 to mention only a few.

You are cordially invited
by the
Vitamin Division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.,
to use our organization
as your source of supply for vitamin A.
Your satisfaction is assured.

R.S.V.P.

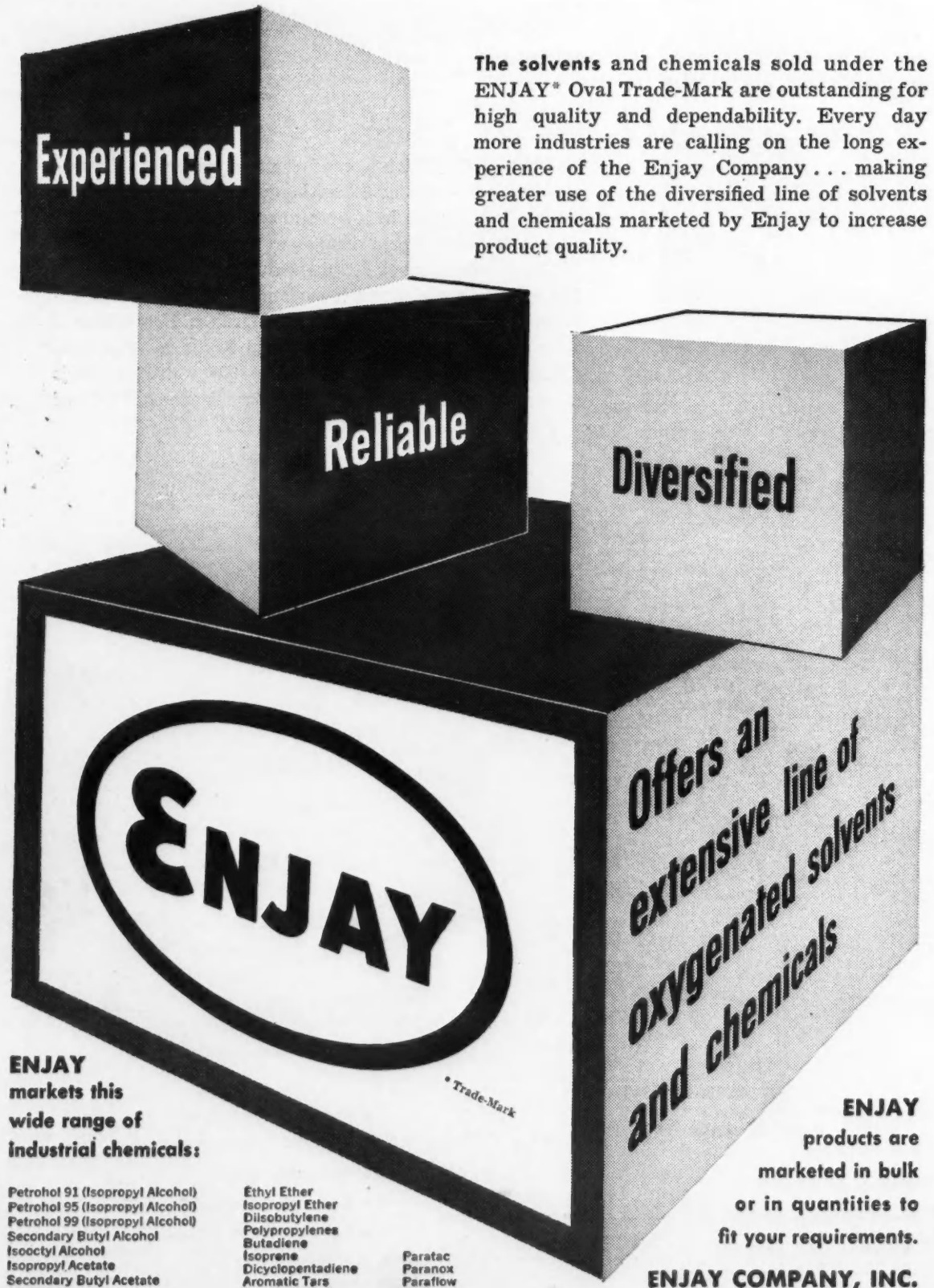
ROCHE VITAMIN **A** ACETATE AND PALMITATE

- For Margarine fortification
- Packed for your convenience
- Accurately weighed
- Exact amount for single batch
- Strict laboratory control
- Highest quality

VITAMIN DIVISION • HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
NUTLEY 10, N. J.
In Canada: HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, LTD., Montreal, Que.

Penicillin, Potassium—Phosphate Rock, Curacao

Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .018 - .020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02¼- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .019 - .025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10½- —
200,000 units..... vl. .13¾- —
500,000 units..... vl. .23¾- —
1,000,000 units..... vl. .40 - —
2,000,000 units..... vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls ..... lb .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - 29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 34 - .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3, gal. 12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags..... lb. 1.52 - —
afloat ..... lb. 1.47 - —
June shipment, bgs..... lb. 1.36 - —
July shipment, bgs..... lb. 1.29 - —
red, Carolina, longs, bgs..... lb. .31 - .32
Haitian, bgs ..... lb .26 - .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs..... lb. .33 - .35
birdseyes, bgs..... lb. .36 - .41
Louisiana longs, bgs ..... lb. .30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop..lb. .30 - .31
Pepper, red, Mombassa, bgs... lb. .48 - .49
Mombassa, bgs..... lb. .48 - .49
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .26 - .27
Nigerian, caps, bgs..... lb. .18 - .30
Sierra Leone, bgs ..... lb. 46 - .47
White, bags ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported, bls..... lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3 000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .10½- —
Peru, balsam, dms..... lb. 1.60 - 2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06 - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¾- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .03¾- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08⅝- —
tanks, ref'y..... lb. .05¼- .06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..... lb. .06⅝- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, ref'y ..... lb. .05⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y..... lb. .06⅞- .08
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, ref'y ..... lb. .05⅝- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .06⅝- —
tanks, ref'y ..... lb. .03¾- .04⅜
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas ..... bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field ..... bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West ..... bbl. 2.35 - 2.65
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor..... bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .115
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal. .091 - —
group 3, No. 1..... gal. .08625- .09125
No. 1, straw..... gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw..... gal. .08375- .08750
range ..... gal. .08875- .0925
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, ref'y, Pennsylvania, western, No. 1..gal. .1075- .11625
No. 2 ..... gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 ..... gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery. gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco .gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.... gal. .175 - —
Boston ..... gal. .18 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .185 - —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York..... gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia ..... gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Providence ..... gal. .185 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .20 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C..... gal. .195 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark..... gal. .17 - —
New York ..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore .... gal. .158 - —
San Francisco .... gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash .. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .195 - —
Newark ..... gal. .185 - —
New York ..... gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .18 - —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .2065- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - .20¼
tanks, works..... lb. .155 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .135 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17¼- .18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17¼- .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¾- .22
tanks, same basis..... lb. .19¼- .19½
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¾- .21¾
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works..... lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots ... lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works..... lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms ..... lb. 16.00 -17.75
tech., fib., dms. works..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.... lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton. 40.00 - —



The solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark are outstanding for high quality and dependability. Every day more industries are calling on the long experience of the Enjay Company . . . making greater use of the diversified line of solvents and chemicals marketed by Enjay to increase product quality.

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1952

20th Anniversary

1932 · 1952

This is the 20th anniversary issue of U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS. This series for chemists and executives of the solvents and chemical consuming industries started in June 1932. For a brief history of the "NEWS," see the article at the bottom of column one on this page.

Make Plasma Substitute From Discarded Red Cells

Scientists believe they have found a substitute for blood plasma in a new substance derived from red blood cells, according to a recent announcement. The product consists of proteins taken from red cells and prepared so that they can dissolve in the blood stream and feed the body in the same way that plasma does. Since red cells are largely wasted in present processes, the new substance is cheaper to produce than plasma and will increase the protein yield of each blood donation by more than three times, it is claimed. The protein part is said to be the most valuable when plasma is given for nutrition or to combat shock.

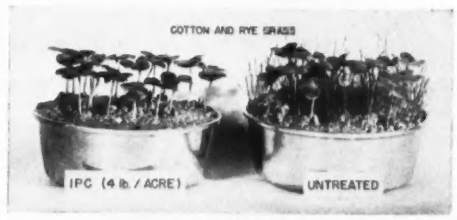
Vitamin B_{12} Counteracts Growth Depressing Action Of Alfalfa in Chicks

Recent research in poultry nutrition is reported to have shown that vitamin B_{12} is effective in overcoming the growth inhibiting properties of alfalfa. Dehydrated alfalfa meal is a common ingredient of practical poultry rations. Feeding of alfalfa to chicks is said to be subject to limitation, however, because of the growth depressing effects it has when fed at high levels. In experiments conducted at a leading midwestern college, vitamin B_{12} was found to be capable of counteracting the unknown toxic factors in alfalfa, and to produce in chicks a marked improvement in livability and growth under the experimental conditions.

New Chemical Weed-Killer Produced by U.S.I.

New Herbicide, Applied to Soil as Pre-Emergent Spray, Controls Grassy Weeds in Many Broad-Leaf Crops

Marking the latest expansion in its aggressive program to provide the agricultural world with safe and effective controls, U.S.I. recently announced its commercial production of IPC, a new chemical weed killer. Up to now, U.S.I.'s agricultural line has been concentrated on a wide range of insecticide and insectifuge materials. IPC is the first herbicide to be added to U.S.I.'s long list of valuable products.



U.S.I. Tests Demonstrating IPC's Effectiveness

IPC (isopropyl N-phenyl carbamate) is a new type of weed killer which is designed to be applied as a pre-emergent spray to the soil rather than to the weeds themselves. In most cases, the chemical acts as a selective grass killer, eliminating grassy weeds from many broad-leaf crops without harming the valuable plants. IPC is applied evenly over the soil surface, after which moisture from rains or irrigation water, carries it into the root area of the soil. The chemical acts on the expanding embryos of seeds as well as on root systems that have already developed so that

MORE

U.S.I. Chemical News Celebrates 20th Anniversary with This Issue

Famed News Sheet Has Served Industry Since June 1932

With the current issue, U.S.I. proudly marks the 20th anniversary of its popular news-insert advertisement, U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS. This issue you are now reading is the 241st "blue sheet" to be published since June 1932 when the record-breaking series began in leading chemical and drug publications. The name on the masthead then was SOLVENT NEWS, U.S.I. being at that time primarily a producer of solvents and plasticizers. Its purpose — then a new idea in advertising — was to furnish chemists, purchasing agents, and executives of the solvent-consuming industries with up-to-date information on markets, prices and technical developments in their field. Industry immediately recognized the "NEWS" as a valuable service. Soon after it appeared, inquiries concerning news items were averaging a hundred per month. At the present time, more than 500 inquiries are received each month.

As U.S.I. continued to broaden its activities beyond the manufacture of solvents and plasticizers, the scope of SOLVENT NEWS also expanded. In May 1940, the name was changed to U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS, a reflection of the company's growth in the chemical and

MORE

SOLVENT NEWS

SOLVENTS MOVE CHIEFLY ON CONTRACT IN CURRENT MARKETS

ALCOHOL PRICES RELEASED TO THE INDUSTRY FOR THIRD QUARTER

NO CHANGE FROM PRESENT LEVELS

ETHYL ACETO ACETATE DEMONSTRATES VERSATILITY

SOLVENT PRODUCTION

DU PONT OFFERS NEW WATERPROOF MATERIAL

NEW LACQUER LINSEED OIL ANNOUNCED

The first U.S.I. "blue sheet"—June, 1932.

Polyvinyl Acetate Makes Concrete Mortar Stronger

Recent work has reportedly shown that polyvinyl acetate can be added to concrete mortar to increase strength of the cured products as much as three times over that of pure cement mixes. PVA mortars are also claimed to be superior to pure concrete in having greater resistance to abrasion and higher impact strength, and in not cracking under sudden loads and thermal stresses. Best results have been obtained with a polymer to cement ratio of 1 to 5. No plasticizer is required in adding the plastic. Uses suggested for PVA mortars include floor toppings and road surfacings, wall and ceiling cement plasters, and masonry surfaces where self curing and bond strengths are extremely important.

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June ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1952

CONTINUED

New Weed-Killer

it is able to prevent as well as kill weed growth. When the roots or seeds of affected grasses come into contact with even minute amounts of IPC, cell division within the plants is seriously disrupted and growth is arrested. If the plants are small, they generally die within two weeks. Older grasses take longer to die, but their growth is effectively stopped upon exposure to the chemical.

The herbicide will remain active in most soils for periods of 30 days or more. It does not build up in the soil, however, so that it has no cumulative effect. Generally, low temperatures and low incidence of soil bacteria tend to lengthen the life of the material in the soil. IPC does not move laterally in the soil from the spot to which it is applied. One of its principal advantages is its latitude of safe dosages which results from its extreme selective phytotoxicity. Uniformity of application, while desirable, is not as critical as with most other herbicides.

Stable, Non-Corrosive

U.S.I.'s product, which is furnished in 98 percent minimum purity, is in the form of fine, easily dissolved needle-like crystals, white to light gray in color. The compound is stable at storage conditions for indefinite periods, and it is non-corrosive to metals normally employed in handling and application equipment. IPC is apparently not toxic to humans or animals, but the ordinary precautions in regard to skin contact and continued inhalation should be observed in handling it as with any other organic chemical material.

Nucleus Has Orbits, Too

Recent nuclear research is reported to indicate that protons and neutrons within the nucleus have regular orbits and closed shells in much the same manner as external electrons. Many quantitative aspects of radioactive decay can be explained by shell effects, with closed shells accounting for the unusual stability of nuclei of some atoms, it is said. Small energy effects can be related to changes in sub-shell structure within the nucleus.

CONTINUED

20th Anniversary

fast growing synthetic resin fields. Today, except for wider news coverage, the original editorial policy of "service to industry" is still followed.

News sources for U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS, called by some readers "the front page of the chemical industry," are as varied as those of larger technical publications. Manufacturers regard it as a primary outlet for news of their new products and are quick to forward their announcements to the editor. The "NEWS" has often scooped its bigger counterparts on stories. Research men and engineers are on record as saying that they never miss the "Technical Developments" column, which in 20 years has carried announcements of more than 2,400 new products and processes.

The series has never missed a month since it started. All 241 numbers have been printed in blue on distinctive light blue stock — a trade mark that was maintained only with difficulty during war-time scarcities. At one point, it was even necessary to use an over-all color plate to pre-print the light blue because paper of that color could not be obtained.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS appears regularly in seven publications, giving it a circulation of more than 180,000. An additional 12,000 members of chemical and related industries receive the "NEWS" in the form of a 4-page mailing piece.

New Booklet Describes Synthetic Waxes, Uses

Synthetic waxes with a wide range of physical properties are fully described in a new catalog, recently made available. The waxes include amide and ester types which range in hardness from soft to brittle and in melting points from 55° C. to 143° C. Use data are listed for such applications as coatings, lubricants, anti-tack agents, electrical insulation, flatting agents, and drawing compounds.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

New polytetrafluoroethylene pipe, reinforced with glass fiber, is claimed to be rigid and strong in wall sections as thin as 0.030 in. and to be suitable for use with virtually every known chemical. **(No. 809)**

A new rubber-phenolic varnish is said to permit the manufacture of laminated plastics with two to three times the impact strength of those made with conventional varnishes. Gears, tubing, castor wheels, and paper coatings are among expected applications. **(No. 810)**

A liquid polyvinyl chloride stabilizer, containing barium and calcium soaps and a synergist, is reported to impart good initial color and clarity, to be efficient under dynamic heat conditions, and to require no pregrinding for complete dispersion. **(No. 811)**

Metallic lead dust homogenized in heavy-duty grease is said to provide a new lubricant which resurfaces pitted and scored bearings and gears and forms self-lubricating surfaces over all wearing parts. **(No. 812)**

Tap water becomes chemically pure when it is squeezed from a new polyethylene bottle having a special deionizing filter fitted in the neck like a stopper. Filter processes up to 20 gallons and changes color when consumed, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 813)**

An aluminum tinting paste, claimed to give a brighter finish than conventional aluminum pigments without interfering with true color values, is now available for use in auto and household finishes. **(No. 814)**

A new automatic burette, available in 10 and 25 ml. sizes, can be filled to the zero-mark simply by squeezing the polyethylene reservoir into which it fits. A polyethylene delivery tube is said to offer further safety from breakage. **(No. 815)**

To make solid derivatives of alcohols and phenols that can be separated and purified easily, N-bromophthalimide is being offered as a new laboratory reagent. Compound is reported to minimize formation of side products and to be stable and easy to store. **(No. 816)**

Carbon formation can be prevented in any internal combustion engine or oil burner, it is claimed, by using a new blending agent in the fuel which liberates free oxygen upon ignition, making the flame cleaner and hotter. **(No. 817)**

A non-explosive, non-toxic litho blanket and roller wash for printers contains no carbon tetrachloride or coal tar solvents, is an efficient, quick-drying solvent, and is entirely safe to use, the manufacturer states. **(No. 818)**

To adhere silicone-treated surfaces of paper, wood, ceramics, and metals, a new adhesive is available which can be used as efficiently in high-speed gluing machines as any standard adhesive. **(No. 819)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE — A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arodure*—urea-formaldehyde resins
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint†—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol†—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Methionine (Pharm. Grade)
Nitrocellulose solns.
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Special Chemicals and Solvents
Urethan, U.S.P.
Acetaldehyde

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
†Trademark Pending

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

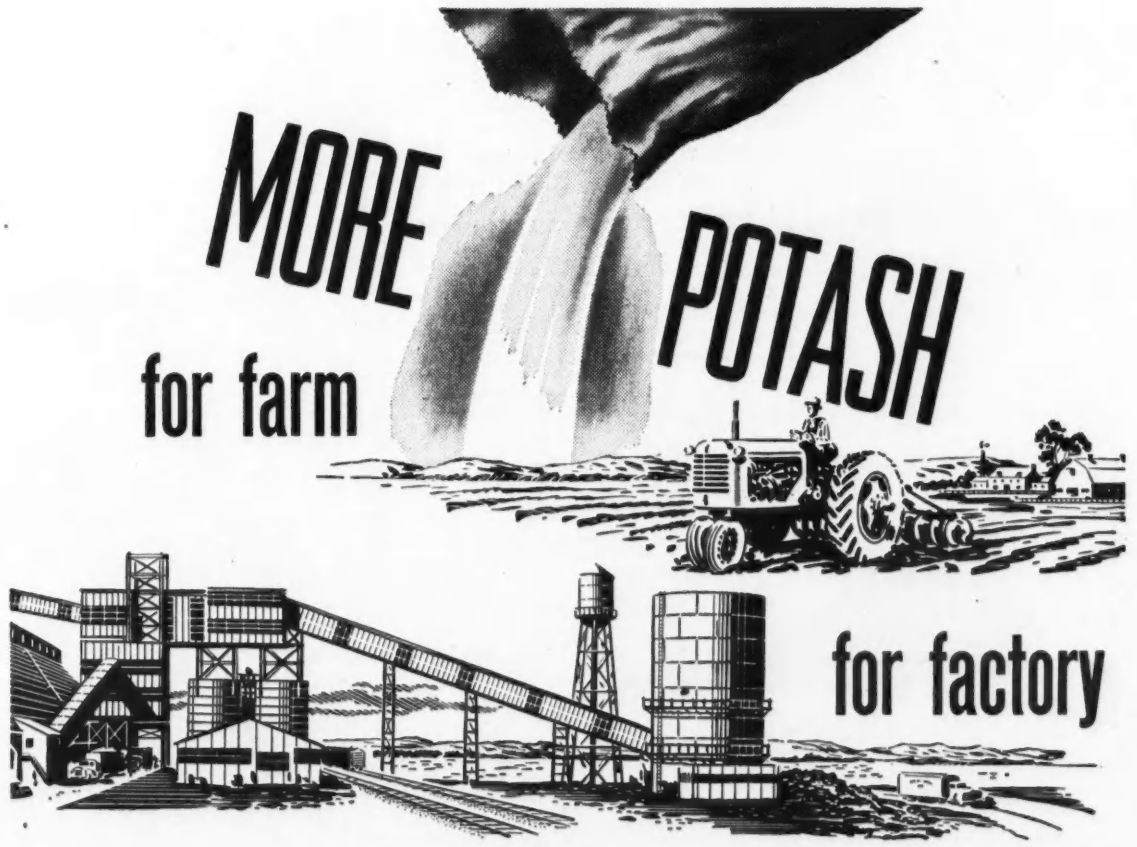
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines..short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.53 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms.....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11¼- —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works..lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0568- —
whse.....lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.....lb. 13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.....lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Czech, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Polish, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works..lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 21 - .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works.....lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms.....lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms.....lb. .42 - .44

Potassium pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse..ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .23 - —
kegs.....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09½- .10

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. 31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —



from

The Modern, New Carlsbad, New Mexico Plant And Refinery of

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Sulphur and Potash Company

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Propyl Aldehyde—Ryania

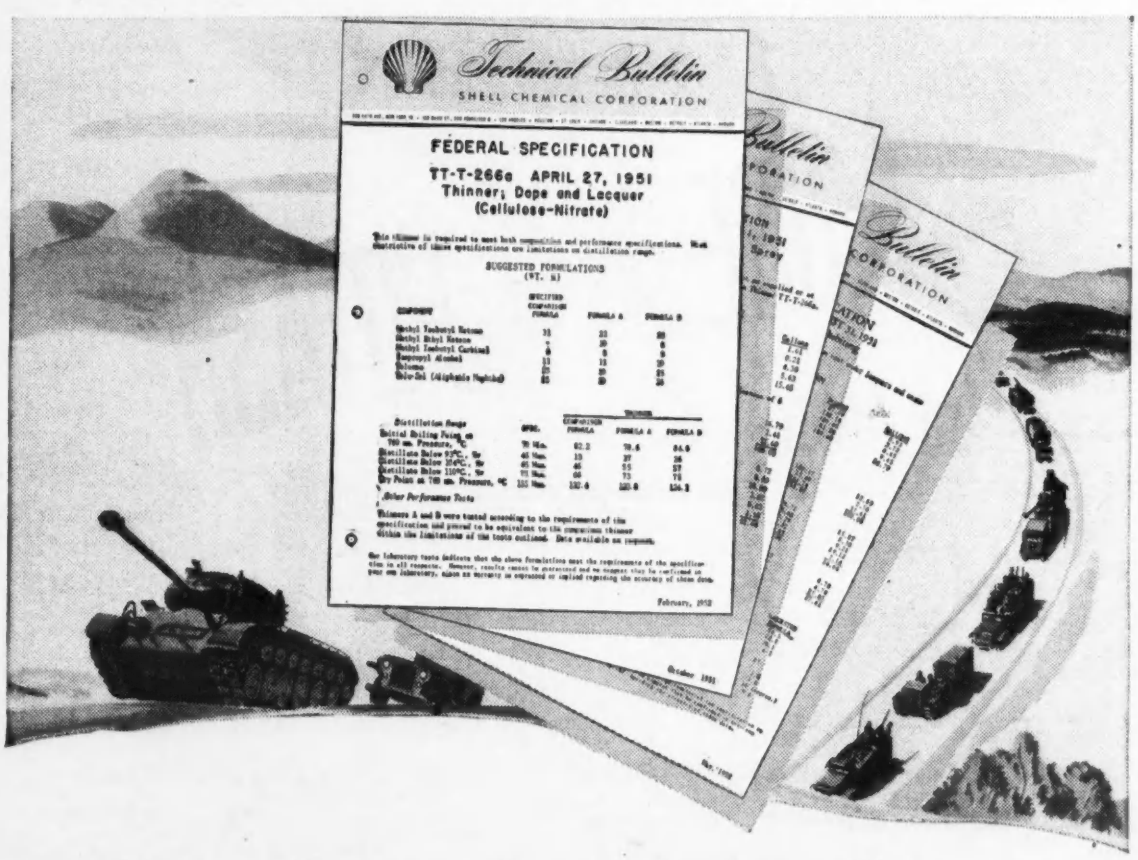
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. *.18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, com., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03½- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton. lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works, lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 11.00 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.198.00 -207.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C. toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cns. lb. 3.68 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10¼- .11
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —



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S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb.24.00 -27.00
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .12½ - .13
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .55 - .56
Greek, bls lb. .12½ - .13
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .12 - .13
Syrian, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls lb. .12½ - .13
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .08¼ - .08½
unrefined, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½ - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 -297.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.300.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. No stocks.
natural, bgs lb. No stocks.
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - .27
natural, bgs. lb. .14 - .14¾
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .26 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorphous, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .82¾ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .75½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76½ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅝ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .76⅝ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .55⅛ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .55⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.03
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Soda caustic, liquid, 50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼ - .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½ - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½ - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .12
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415 - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls.., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms lb. .22½ - .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. 1.68 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. 1.78 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.88 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms. lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98

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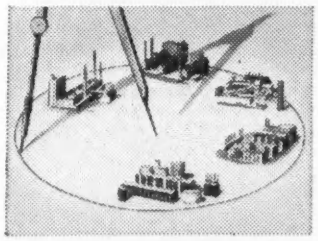
SOLVAY
Alkalies & Chemicals
Since 1881

for Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine
Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride



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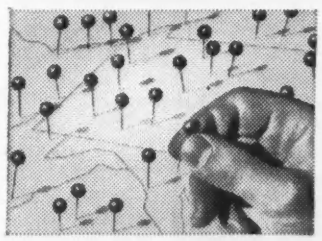
for authentic, information-packed Technical Bulletins.



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for courteous Sales Service from 13 sales offices and over 200 coast-to-coast stock points.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

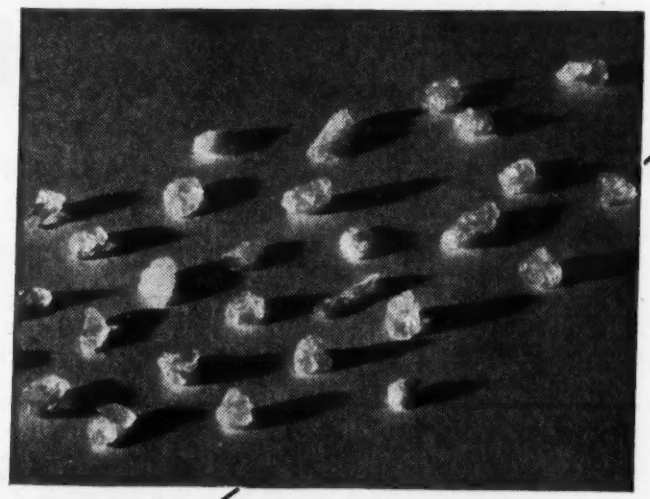
Sodium Hyposulphite—Squaw Vine Leaves

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex., whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works .....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld .....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70

Sodium molybdate, crystals, bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .28¼
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

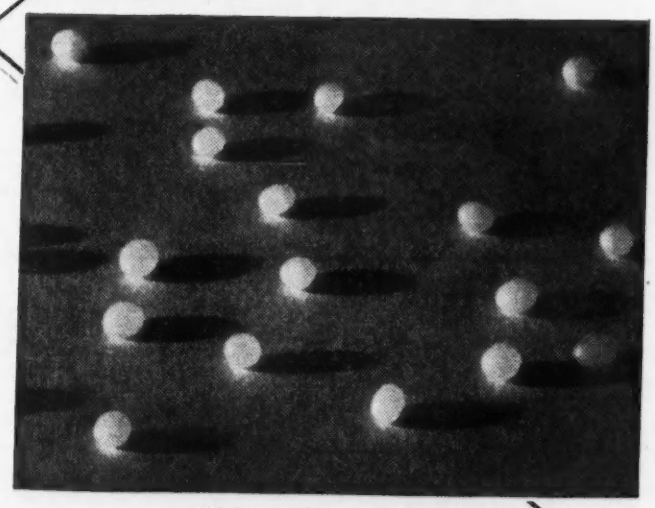
Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —

Sodium sesqui carbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, ngs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works .....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works..ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .29½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne .....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works .....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works...lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Spasteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .42



Fine White in bags and barrels for battery manufacture and leather tanning

Pennsalt
sal ammoniac



Globular Gray in 100# bags for hot dip galvanizing

For more information on Sal Ammoniac, get in touch with the nearest Pennsalt District Sales Office, listed below.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Pennsalt Chemicals
PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

DISTRICT OFFICES AND TELEPHONES • Philadelphia 7, Pa.—Locust 7-1700—Locust 4-4700
Appleton, Wis.—Appleton 3-9307
Berkeley 4, Calif.—Ashberry 3-2537
Chicago 1, Ill.—Andover 3-6170
Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Los Angeles 11, Calif.—Jefferson 6244
Paterson 1, N. J.—Lambert 5-3500
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Main 9101

Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls.....lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .10¾- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0673- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more..gram. .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .19 - .23
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1123- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works...lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs...lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms., lb. 4.15 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works...lb. .0533- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.135.00 - —
ground, same basis.....ton.135.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc..unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J.....unit-ton. .86 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.. unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49

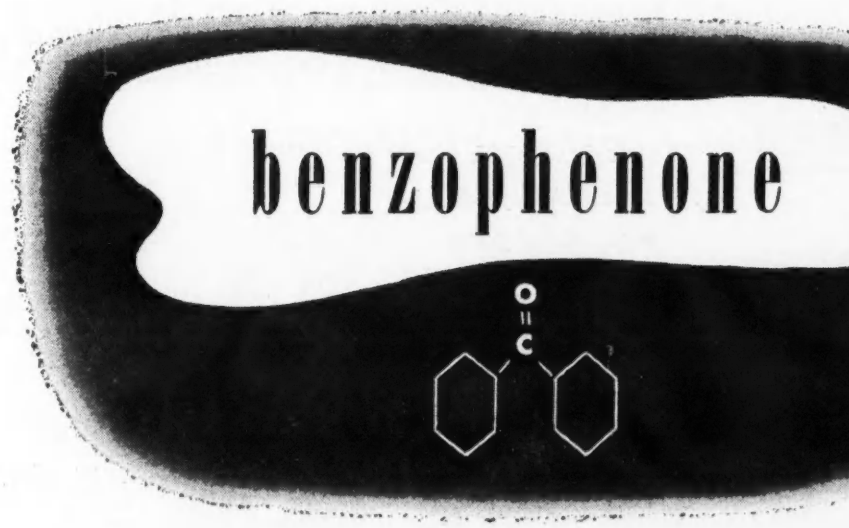
T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.63 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —

Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l.....ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27 00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 Nom.
inedible, extra.....lb. .07 - —
fancy.....lb. .07¼- —
special.....lb. .06 - —
No. 1.....lb. .05¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo., bulk..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .08½- .09
medium grades, ex whse., bgs.lb. .08¼- .08¾
Java, ex whse., bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .56 - .59
dms.....lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms.....lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd..lb. .71¼ - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .56 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -13.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms.lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - .23
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .80¾- —
Metal.....lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90



BENZOPHENONE (diphenyl ketone) is an intriguing intermediate with an active carbonyl group connecting two phenyl groups. Its use in perfumes is well known, but its potential in synthesis may still be exploited. It has been suggested as an intermediate for certain antihistaminics, hypnotics and other pharmaceuticals; insecticides; dielectric media; and as a gas absorbing medium.

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS...

melting point	● 46.5° – 48.5° C.
molten color	● below 100 Hazen Scale
odor	● characteristic (rose-geranium type)

Typical reactions of BENZOPHENONE

$RCH_2MgX + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{H_2O} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH_2R + MgX(OH)$
Grignard compound → Substituted Benzhydrol

$XCRHCOOC_2H_5 + H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{catalyst} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CRHCOOC_2H_5 + HX$
Subst. haloacid ester → ethyl 3-hydroxy-3, 3-diphenyl-2-subst. propionate

$H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{catalyst} (C_6H_5)_2CHOH$
benzhydrol

In the reduction, other products may be obtained by varying the conditions.

$H_2O_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \longrightarrow C_6H_5COOC_6H_5 + H_2O$
hydrogen peroxide → phenyl benzoate

$CO_2 + H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{Na} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)COOH$
benzilic acid

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KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.
Plant—West Haverstraw, N. Y.

Titanium Dioxide—Vitamin D

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .23½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis..ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd .lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works...lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
tanks.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works .lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Triethanolamine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
tanks.....lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works..lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Haitian, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.67.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works .lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
whole, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 - 6.75
smaller lots.....lb. 5.55 - 6.80
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots, lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).

the only vegetable wax commercially produced in the United States

WAX

SUGAR CANE

from nature's greatest reservoir of vegetable wax

Sugar Cane Wax, developed by America's largest group of wax chemists, is produced domestically in the only continuously operating sugar cane wax refinery in the world.

Sugar Cane Wax offers these distinct advantages:

UNIFORM QUALITY controlled production, no seasonal variation.

AVAILABILITY domestic raw materials assure continued supply.

PROVED VALUE used successfully in a wide range of applications.

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Our chemists, with practical formulations, can show you the effectiveness of Sugar Cane Wax in all types of applications. This counsel, plus samples and technical data, is free for the asking.

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10th STREET and 44th AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Vitamin D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis.lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .76 - .77
slabs, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .46 - .48
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .89 - .91
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .93 - 1.00
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .95 - .98
refined; bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.00 - 1.03
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.24 - 1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works..lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs..lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20¼- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .82 - .83
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs.....lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works .ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50

Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y...gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies.lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .29¼- —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —

Vitamin D_2—Zinch Chloride, Technical

Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots.....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02½
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. 1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works. lb. .43 - —
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .26¾- .28½
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .202 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. lb. .26 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., bb., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —

—Continued on page 43

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19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
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30 Soaps
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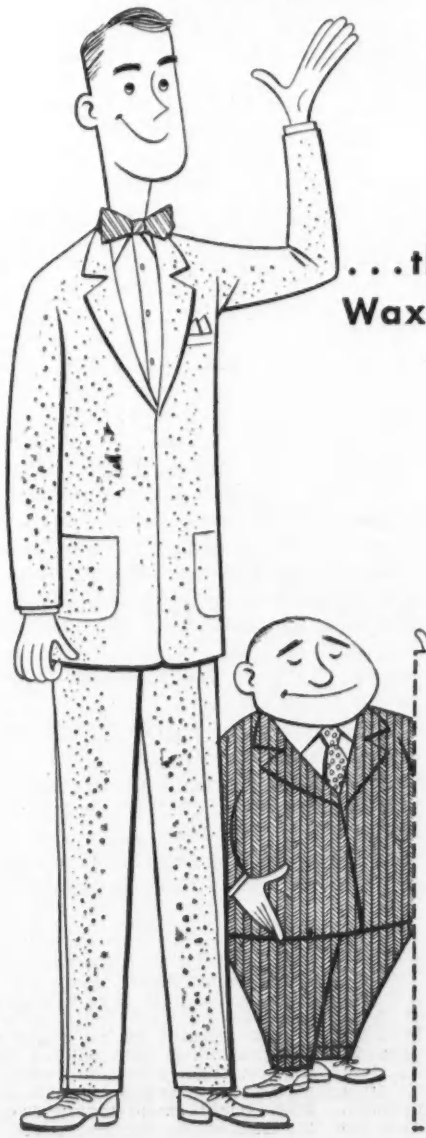
32 Textile Finishes
33 Transformers
34 Water-Wax Emulsions
35 Wire and Cable Insulation



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The Steel-Seizure Decision

Because the Supreme Court of the United States must deal with laws alone when no action on facts has been laid before it, and because the weighing of the facts had been by-passed for the sake of speed, the court's invalidation of the President's seizure of the steel industry as a measure of national defense was to be expected.

The facts in the case were two:—(1) There was a threat to the adequate essential productive service of national defense; (2) there was no adequate statutory means of meeting that threat. The much-cited somewhat applicable statute, the Taft-Hartley act, could not have done anything more than defer the threat which had already been hanging over the defense program for a larger period than that of the act's specific injunction scope. Also, the Taft-Hartley act is easily evaded by wild-catting, and it had been sort of set aside when, mediation having failed, the matter was put in the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Legally, the substitution of doubtful procedure for legislation which never was enacted is not to be countenanced. It is widely proclaimed that the President should have asked the Congress for something to relieve the threatening jeopardy. That may be true, and even sound—in theory. But, why shouldn't the Congress have taken the initiative? Why has it not done anything in the matter since the President did ask for action two months ago?

As the supreme court majority set forth in its opinion, "the founders of this nation entrusted the law making power to the Congress alone in good and bad times." But, the Congress is not obliged to do anything. There has been much talk about how those founders could not have foreseen the events of today. There was no reason why they should have. In their simple "less-enlightened" (?) age, it is quite likely that any such jeopardizing of the defense of the national security would have been regarded as treason and dealt with accordingly. Just what are the powers of the President as chief executive and commander-in-chief to deal with treason was not considered in the steel-seizure case.

It is well to give thought to the statement of the head of the labor group which has deprived the national defense of adequate steel production. In commenting on the invalidation of the seizure, he is reported to have said:—"Our members have no alternative other than to cease work." Any idea of working in the service of national defense—at many times the pay of those who are fighting in it—is totally foreign to their philosophy. In that statement and in the lethargy of the Congress of the United States is to be found an enormous opportunity for the agents of an enemy nation to scuttle and wreck industrial operations essential to the assurance of national security against martial attack. Only the enactment of effective remedial legislation can meet the needs of the nation's people in that respect. The existing piecemeal statutes applying in that area must be made adequate to all known and all expectable needs. And their proper enforcement must be specifically made mandatory and stripped of all opportunities for favoritism and for conflict of two, three, or a dozen of the far too many agencies which can horn in on such things with innumerable crisscrossing purposes.

No member of either house of the Congress who lets go of that job for any reason before it has been completed—election or no election—should be allowed to remain in office. It is time that the whole people of this nation made it plain that the Congress is their hired help.

Problems of Economic Stability

Anyone who has had any part in the widely and variously ramified undertakings of governmental agencies to deal with business operations will have no difficulty in understanding why the acting Director of Defense Mobilization has made a change in the defense manpower policy in reaction to the charges that the policy, by reason of its endeavor to provide relief for so-called "distressed areas," was working a detrimental discrimination against small business in the allocating of defense contracts. The political pressure that can be, and is, brought to bear in behalf of small business is, and long has been, very heavy. The modification of the policy referred to as likely in a Washington "Talky" on this page May 26 was made the next day. In a letter to the chairman of the Munitions Board, the mobilization chief advised that large firms in distressed areas are not to be put on a parity with small firms elsewhere making a lower bid on a contract, but that in a question between small firms, the one in the distressed area is to get the perference.

On the face of the policy, there is no advantage in cost in either direction, but it is quite plain that the new ruling is not in keeping with a policy designed for the greatest good for the greatest number.

The division policy's favoring of areas of excessive unemployment was attacked in Congress about a month ago on the grounds that it was a discrimination against potential contractors on the Pacific coast. Among the criticisms was one that it also slowed down defense procurement. The pressure of protests on the ODM manpower unit began to get especially heavy about the same time. The position then of the officials directly involved was that they were actuated by a purpose of preventing serious injury to important, established suppliers of defense materials and were flexing the policy accordingly. They said that the problem was very troublesome.

Many of the critics of the defense procurement processes are of the opinion that much of the unsatisfactoriness thereof, in both directions, is attributable to the spotty locating of manufacturing industry throughout this country. That is said to be one of major reasons why, as the National Security Resources Board has found, DPA certification of necessity for rapid tax write-offs has been largely influenced by the dispersal standards. But, the Civil Defense office has pointed out that the situation is still heavily unbalanced insofar as necessary plants are concerned because of the large proportion of small plants which antedate the dispersal policy. The consequent uneveness of employment led the General Services Administration two months ago to apply a policy of diversion similar to that in the military procurement. The latest developments are more of the nature of group furtherance than of distress or size. One investigating panel has recommended governmental buying in greater volume for the relief of the textile industry. It advised against special favoring of distressed areas. Another fact-finding group's recommendation was of preference for the New England shoe industry, timing the contracting to fill seasonal gaps in its ordinary producing schedules.

When the first recession after the first World War flattened the automobile industry in Detroit, many owners of property in that city proclaimed loud and long their wish that that industry would let go of their town. The trouble behind their plaint is now on a more nearly national scale. Dispersion is not so easy in practice as it is pleasing in theory. But, it is progressing—for a variety of reasons.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

ahead. In a joint statement recently, they said:—

"There have been significant changes for the better in the national supplies of nonferrous and strategic minerals, particularly lead, zinc and cadmium. These improved conditions have been brought about by increased production in some instances and reduced consumption in others. However, exploration objectives are of considerably longer range than those associated with immediate problems. While our primary effort is to insure national security, emphasis should be placed on expanding future reserves of critical minerals for civilian as well as defense purposes.

"Consequently, an aggressive exploration program is fully justified. The comparative slightly improved conditions in supplies of some metals should in no way lessen establishment of reserves of critical minerals within our boundaries. We are extracting large quantities of strategic minerals in this country, and we should try to keep as much new tonnage coming in through exploration as we exhaust for military and extraordinary purposes. The exploration program certainly should be continued on its present basis as long as present conditions prevail."

The DMEA program of aiding discovery or development of new deposits is beginning to pay off. It is partly responsible for eight new discoveries of monazite, uranium, sulphur, tungsten, mica and beryl.

Pressure for Ceiling Boosts

During the recent hearings before the house banking committee on extending the defense production act, price director Ellis Arnall sought to impress upon the committee the need for a continued heavy hand on prices by citing some seventy-nine areas wherein there is pressure being brought to bear on OPS for upward revision of ceilings.

In the list were some nine items in the area of the chemical industry, plus a great number of other items including such things as metal cans, copper, aluminum, collapsible tubes, and paint. The chemical industry listings were mixed fertilizer, potash, phosphate rock, synthetic cryolite, aluminum fluoride, sulphur produced from open pit mines, 10-cent cosmetics, private brand drugs, and hydrofluoric acid.

Mr. Arnall said that the list represented only some of the "principal items" for which ceiling price increases have recently been requested. Higher ceilings have been authorized in a few cases where the established standards of OPS can be met, but he predicted that most of the others will be denied.

Labeling of Distilled Spirits

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has gone back to its old standard of what constitutes "neutral spirits" or "alcohol" with respect to the labeling of distilled spirits. During the last war, and because of the shortage of alcohol, the bureau greatly liberalized its regulations to allow any spirits distilled at less than 190° proof to be called "neutral spirits." The regulation stated:—

"During the period of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, the term 'neutral spirits' shall also include any spirits distilled at less than 190° proof, which are so distilled, or so treated in the process of distillation, or so refined by other processes after distillation, as to lack the taste, aroma, and other characteristics of whisky, brandy, rum, or other potable beverage spirits, but the containers of such product shall not be labeled as 'alcohol'."

President Truman terminated the national emergency as regards this and several other wartime changes in regulations last April, so that now the bureau's regulation on labeling and advertising distilled spirits reverts back to its original language of 'Neutral spirits' or 'alcohol' are distilled spirits distilled from any material at or above 190° proof, whether or not such proof is subsequently reduced."

For the Bookshelf

PLANNING AND DEVELOPING THE COMPANY ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE. By Ernest Dale. Cloth; 232 pages. New York: American Management Association. $4.50 ($3 to AMA members).

Publication of this book marks the twentieth research report undertaken by the American Management Association. In obtaining data for it, Mr. Dale visited forty top companies considered to have harmonious organization structures and spot-checked 150 others on specific questions.

The main body of the report is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the dynamics of organization. This is an analysis of the major organizational problems as they arise at various stages of the company's growth. Part II deals with the mechanics of organization, offering detailed guidance for analyzing the existing structure and modifying or changing it, in the light of the best established practices, to conform to the needs of the individual company.

The following trends in organization thinking were noted in the AMA survey:—

A definite movement away from one-man rule and towards group decision-making; increasing centralization of controls to check whether the delegation of authority is working out well; conflicts between staff and line, with some staff people trying to assume line authority; increasing span of control, with more people having access to the chief executive, but with few having constant supervision; greater interest in studying the impact of the chief executive on the organization, and a trend away from the "earthquake" approach of organization change, with reorganization occurring more gradually.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemicals index declined last week from 246.6 to 242.5. Slow demand and ample stocks accounted for a lower price in ammonium silicofluoride. Lead arsenate was lower under a reduction in the price of the basic metal. Metallic zinc was lower on account of a quiet demand abroad and frees offerings of foreign zinc to domestic consumers. Lower prices for zinc silicofluoride and zinc sulphate followed the decline in the metal. Demand for nickel is running about double the available supply and nickel sulphate and other nickel salts are about the tightest spots in the heavy chemical market.

Closing down of steel mills has seriously affected the consumption of chemicals used in processing steel. Shipments of sulphuric acid and copper sulphate have been among those affected. No appreciable expansion could be noted in the movement of caustic soda or soda ash. Chlorine continued available on spot. Sodium chlorate moved freely for weed control compounds and the market is expected to remain in short supply throughout the month. Sales of the potash chemicals remained sluggish. Sodium bicarbonate and silicate were in easy supply and there were no shortages in the acid classification. The general outlook is not considered too favorable in view of the approach of the vacation period and the closing down of additional plants for repairs.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 85.9 percent for the week ending May 31, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 90.7 in the preceding week and 99.6 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Priced lower at 11c. per pound for truckloads or carlots and at 12c. for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Slow demand and increasing supplies accounted for the decline.

Calcium Carbide—Domestic demand and supply remained about in balance. March production of commercial showed 69,974 tons, compared with 67,788 in February and 60,225 tons in March last year.

Calcium Phosphate—Supply conditions in dibasic have continued comfortable under a moderate demand. March production totaled 4,902 tons, compared with 5,113 in the preceding month and 3,172 tons in March last year.

Chlorine—Market conditions were not altered materially last week. There was still a certain amount of contract shipment cancellations to permit spot tank offerings but producers as a rule are not inclined to book new business for future shipment but they can make full shipments against existing contracts.

Cobalt Carbonate—March production was placed at 33,788 pounds gross weight by the Bureau of Mines. March shipments amounted to 34,653 pounds and stocks on March 31 were 4,034 pounds, compared with 7,883 on February 29.

Copper Sulphate—Shipments to the steel industry have been temporarily held back on account of the strike. Agricultural inquiry continued at a slightly improved level. Export demand remained broad and active. June production is now under contract and orders are being accepted for July at price time of shipment.

Production of copper sulphate declined 3 percent in April to 9,236 tons but continued substantially above shipments, which rose 16 percent to 8,304 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks gained 14 percent to 7,936 tons, the highest level since sometime in 1948. At the rate of shipments in April, however, they were sufficient for nearly a month's requirements. Foreign trade data for April are not available. There were no imports in March. Exports of 4,253 tons in March were the highest since November 1951 and were 18 percent more than the monthly average in 1951.

Cyrolite—An expansion goal has been set for synthetic calling for 50,000 tons annual production in 1955 by DPA. The Pre-Korean output was 21,600 tons while present capacity is placed at 36,700 tons.

Fluorspar—Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 26,122 and 24,037 short tons, respectively, in February, a decrease of 8 percent in output from January but an increase of 11 percent in shipments, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in February, 6,799 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 1,782 tons were from Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky, 2,624 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 1,411 tons in January.

Glauber's Salt—Stocks continued available for immediate shipment from producers' inventories. March production amounted to 16,882 tons, compared with 14,460 in the previous month and 19,591 tons in March, 1951.

Lime—Sales by producers for the month of March amounted to 681,772 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This total included 525,133 tons of quicklime and 156,637 tons of hydrated lime. The amount sold for the first quarter of 1952 was 1,987,198 tons including 1,555,795 tons of quicklime and 431,403 tons of hydrated lime. The largest consumers during the quarter were the chemical and other industrial plants with a total of 1,154,442 tons.

Potash, Caustic—No particular expansion in buying interest could be noted last week and the relatively quiet conditions prevailing in the soap, dye, pharmaceutical and other consuming industries were reflected in the sales volume. There is no scarcity of stocks at present and immediate shipments of both liquid and dry forms remained available.

Potassium Carbonate—New business was not of an impressive character last week and the market remained relatively quiet. Demand from glass plants was spotty and there was no unusual inquiry from the chemical or textile industries. Producers were in a position to accommodate buyers for immediate shipment.

Salt Cake—Shipments are being made promptly from a comfortable supply with demand described as fair for kraft paper use. March production of crude commercial amounted to 58,282 tons, compared with 52,903 in February and 59,926 in March, 1951.

Soda Ash—Producers in most instances have continued long of both light and dense ash and are in a position to consider new business for prompt or future shipments. Demand, while fair in the aggregate, is not urgent and intervals of slow withdrawals have resulted in first hand accumulations. It was stated that inquiry from glass factories has not recovered much from its recent slump and the same can be said of the chemical plants and paper mills.

Soda, Caustic—Supply conditions remained easy with stocks ample to meet prompt and forward requirements in both the liquid and dry forms. While a sizable tonnage is moving into consuming channels, current production has continued in excess of demand.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supplies continued adequate to meet consuming requirements promptly. March production was placed at 11,863 tons of refined, compared with a revised total of 11,851 in February and 18,682 tons in March, 1951.

Sodium Hypochlorite—March production was slightly lower. The total stood at 27,140 tons of 15 percent available chlorine, against a revised amount of 28,231 tons in the preceding month.

Sodium Nitrite—Market position held steady with demand slow. Meat-packers as well as the textile and producers of azo dyes appeared content to limit purchases to actual wants. Stocks were available for immediate shipment.

Sodium Phosphate—March production of monobasic was the highest on record. The total was placed at 1,883 tons, against 1,798 in the preceding month and 1,663 tons in March last year. The dibasic out-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ammonium silicofluoride, 3c. per lb.
Lead arsenate, 2½c. per lb.
Zinc metal, 3½c. per lb.
Silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate, powdered, 70c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
242.5	246.6	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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put in March was 15,872 tons, compared with 14,276 in February and 18,249 tons in March, 1951. Production of tribasic in March was 4,170 tons, against 3,984 in the previous month and 7,214 tons in March last year.

Sodium Silicate—Supply condition comfortable, aggregate sales fair. March production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid (anhydrous) totaled 46,852 tons, compared with 43,599 in February and 53,338 tons in March 1951.

Sodium Sulphate—Stocks not a problem at present. March output of refined was placed at 17,562 tons, against 18,047 in the preceding month and 20,595 tons in March a year ago.

Sodium Sulphide—Stocks have continued sufficient to meet demand which has been of rather modified dimensions of late. March production of concentrated was placed at 2,312 tons, compared with 1,669 in February. Output of other grades including liquid and crystal amounted to 1,210 tons in March, against 1,236 in the preceding month.

Sulphur—Domestic production by the Frasch process for the first quarter of 1952 was placed at 1,291,366 long tons, against 1,315,122 for the corresponding period in 1951 by the Bureau of Mines. Recovered sulphur amounted to 55,566 long tons in the first quarter, no record for 1951.

Zinc Silicofluoride—Priced lower at 12c. per pound, works. Lower producting costs occasioned by a decline in the price of metallic zinc accounted for the downward revision.

Zinc Sulphate—Powdered 36 percent was priced lower by some of the producers at $9.25 for 100 pounds for carlots and 10c. for l.c.l. freight allowed. Crystals were held at $7.30 per 100 pounds in carlots and at $7.70 in less while flakes were priced at $6.55 in carlots and $6.90 in l.c.l. works. Decline in the metal price accounted for the downward revision.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Buying interest has not increased appreciably since the turn of the month and producers have been able to level off requirements without difficulty. March production of anhydrous and technical totaled 3,802 tons, compared with 3,502 in February and 3,632 tons in March, 1951.

Muriatic—Producers have continued in a position to make immediate shipments. Output in March amounted to 58,868 tons including 13,694 tons made from salt and acid, 10,516 from chlorine and hydrogen and 34,658 came from by-product and other sources. The February total was revised to 57,966 tons and in March last year 57,467 tons were made.

Oxalic—Stocks have continued adequate to meet the current demand. Small lot sales have continued to predominate with consumers content to cover actual requirements.

Sulphuric—Shipments to the iron and steel mills have been seriously curtailed temporarily by the steel strike. Demand from other sources was reported to be increasing. The supply position has continued to improve with immediate shipments available.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Domestic mine production of antimony continued downward in March, amounting to 153 short tons, or a decrease of 44 percent as compared with February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production likewise decreased, dropping 13 percent or to 1,171 short tons. Industrial consumption increased 11 percent in March, to a total of 1,251 short tons. Of the total consumption, 66 percent was used in the manufacture of nonmetal products, and the balance was used in the manufacture of metal products. Stocks held by producers and smelters increased to 3,653 short tons on March 31, or to slightly over the 3,622 short tons held March 1. Industrial consumers' and dealers' stocks on hand at the month's end were 5,744 short tons, or a decrease of 3 percent from the 5,914 tons reported on hand at the beginning of the month. Imports in March decreased 5 percent and amounted to 1,183 short tons. Of the total imports, 66 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 21 percent in the form of metal and the balance was in the form of oxide.

Boron—The high level of industrial activity during 1951 created an unprecedented demand for boron compounds and as a result a new production record was established for this important industrial raw material. Output reached 862,797 short tons as compared with 647,735 short tons in 1950, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—NPA states that deliveries of brass mill products amounted to 704,000,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1952, while deliveries of wire mill products totaled 347,000,000 pounds. Shipments of foundry products were 260,000,000 pounds. Increased receipts of copper scrap assisted brass mills attain their high level of deliveries. To spread the load of high-cost foreign copper evenly among all users, the NPA will make its future allocations of copper to domestic users consist of 60 percent domestic metal and 40 percent foreign.

Lead—Buying interest was not unusually active over the past week. Demand leaned toward the light side although apparently sufficient to absorb the intake. The price was unchanged for the common grade at 15c. per pound at New York and 14.80c. at St. Louis.

Molybdenum—Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 7,890,900 and 8,045,800 pounds (contained molybdenum), respectively, in the first quarter of 1952, compared with 8,289,700 and 8,132,200 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of molybdenum products in the first quarter comprised 7,627,500 pounds to domestic consumers and 418,300 pounds for export, compared with 7,627,200 and 505,000 pounds, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1951. (All data refer to con-

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tained molybdenum). Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 2,882,300 pounds (contained molybdenum) on March 31, 1952, compared with 3,037,200 pounds on December 31, 1951. According to the Department of Commerce, 48,211 pounds (contained molybdenum) in concentrates were imported into the United States in the first quarter of 1952.

Nickel—Demand is running about double the available supply at present and the situation is likely to get worse before it improves, according to an official of the NPA. It was stated, however, there is a bare possibility of some relief when the new Cuban, Canadian and Caledonian sources of nickel go into production.

Quicksilver—Market situation quiet with a moderate exchange of small lots at $204 to $207 on spot. The absence of round sales has left the price more or less nominal although $198 for 100 flask lots would likely meet with consideration.

Tin—According to advices from Texas City, the tin smelter, the only one in the United States, has been temporarily closed by a labor strike. The workers are demanding a 15 cents hourly wage boost and shift differentials. The company has offered an eight cents hourly wage increase. Five hundred workers went on strike. Some 250 office workers and guards remained on duty.

San Francisco.—Demand continued to lag during the week with market activity quiet. Metal quoted $205-$207 per flask.

Zinc—Priced lower at 16c. per pound, East St. Louis for prime western. The market had remained at 19½c. per pound since the first week in October, 1951. It was stated that the current reduction is the result of a slower demand in foreign countries and increased offerings in the domestic market. This is the second major nonferrous metal to fall below the ceiling level. Lead dropped to 4c. below the ceiling during the week of May 19.

Secondary zinc recovered in zinc-base products during February declined 6 percent to 10,190 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks of zinc scrap at consumers' plants on February 29 were 19,240 tons or the highest monthly total since March, 1951. Overall consumption of zinc scrap was 15,051 tons, 6 percent below January, and the lowest since September, 1949. Substantial decreases in the treatment of galvanizers' dross, die-cast skimmings, flue dust, skimmings and ashes, and chemical residues were reported. Output of redistilled slab was 3,986 tons during February compared with 4,248 tons produced in January. Production of zinc sulphate, zinc dust, zinc oxide, remelt spelter and other zinc metal products made from scrap also declined.

Cyanamid Offering Two New Lube Oil Additives

The petroleum chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, is now marketing two new lubricating oil additives. "Aerolube 51," formulated for use in premium grade motor oils, is said to inhibit oxidation of motor oils, to protect bearings from corrosion, and to provide engine cleanliness. "Aerolube 92," specifically designed for use in series 2 oils, is said to combine oil antioxidant and bearing corrosion inhibition properties with effective alkaline detergency. The latter product, Cynamid reports, will permit efficient use of fuels with high sulphur content under "severest operating conditions."

Pennsalt, Sharples Research

—*Continued from page 5*

nounced certain organizational changes. Dr. John F. Gall, currently supervisor of research will become director of the inorganic research department, and will be responsible for the company's research work in surface chemistry, inorganic synthesis, electro-chemistry and high-temperature chemistry.

Dr. John F. Olin, director of research for Sharples Chemicals, will be the director of the organic research department in the new organization, with Dr. George McCoy, at present Pennsalt's organic group leader, as technical assistant director, and T. E. Deger, Sharples assistant research director, as administrative assistant director.

William M. Lee and Ford R. Lowdermilk, at present supervisors of the product development and process engineering departments, will become directors of those departments. The analytical section will be given department status, with Dr. Paul A. Munter a supervisor. Dr. Charles E. Inman and F. E. Lawlor will be advanced to group leaders in the organic research department, and the present group leaders in the Sharples Chemicals research departments will continue as group leaders in the organic research department.

American Can Announces Several Personnel Shifts

F. B. Newcomb has been named manager of sales for the central division of American Can Company. Mr. Newcomb, formerly assistant manager of sales of the central division in Chicago, succeeds D. B. Craver, who has been appointed general manager of sales in New York.

The company also announced the appointments of F. J. Dowling, formerly sales division manager of the central division, to succeed Mr. Newcomb, and R. D. Folk, formerly sales manager of the Michigan district, to succeed Mr. Dowling. R. G. Warmbold, who has been with the company since 1930, was named to succeed Mr. Folk.

Trade Briefs

M. I. Cowen, treasurer of Consolidated Products Company, New York, has returned from a six-week tour of Europe.

Unexcelled Chemical Corporation has been awarded a contract by the Department of the Army, New York Ordnance District, covering an additional $1,300,000 of photo flash bulbs.

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- Sodium Hydrosulphide
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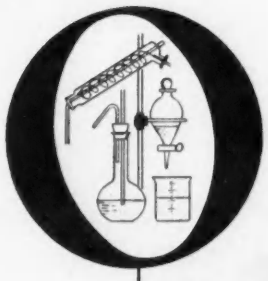

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MSA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued during the month of May by the Mutual Security Agency for the purchase of products in the area of the chemical industry were the following:—

To Austria—$105,000 for sulphur from the United States, and $100,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To China—$398,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Switerland, Germany, France and Italy; $27,000 for chemicals from the United States; $68,000 for lead products from the United States, Japan and Mexico.

To Denmark—$3,691,000 for aviation gasoline and other petroleum products from Latin America.

To France—$60,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Germany—$300,000 for chemicals, $250,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $170,000 for platinum, $670,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates, and $460,000 for copper products from the United States; $108,000 for zinc products, $85,000 for tin products, $600,000 for copper products, $1,500,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America; $1,601,000 for crude oil from the Middle East; $250,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To Greece—$50,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $150,000 for copper products, and $50,000 for inc products from the United States.

To Italy—$1,000,000 for chemicals, and $800,000 for tinplate from the United States; $1,000,000 for crude oil and $2,000,000 for copper products from Latin America; $15,000,000 for crude oil from the Middle East.

To Netherlands—$500,000 for copper products from the United States; $327,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To Turkey—$846,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$595,000 for chemicals from the United States, Germany, Sweden, Belgium-Luxembourg and Switzerland; $420,000 for tallows and greases from the United States; $300,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States, Germany, Italy and Switzerland; $1,146 000 for petroleum products from the United States.

Atlantic Names Shaw

D. T. Shaw has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia refinery of the Atlantic Refining Company. Mr. Shaw became associated with Atlantic in 1929 in the research and development department and moved to the refinery in 1937, where he has served as assistant manager since 1945. John S. Patchin has been named assistant manager of the refinery. He has been superintendent of its mechanical department since 1950, and has served in various supervisory capacities since he became affiliated with the company in 1920.

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Cleveland Chem. Salesmen Elect New Slate of Officers

The Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland, at the closing luncheon of the season at the Carter hotel, June 2, elected the following officers:—President, R. H. Baugh, Monsanto Chemical Company; vice-president, L. E. Weitz, Chemex Supply Corporation; secretary, W. P. Landgrebe, Innis Speiden & Co.; treasurer, C. H. Blazier, McKesson & Robbins Company, and trustees, W. W. Trowell, Hercules Powder Company, and Frank F. Newark, Aluminum Company of America.

Honorary membership cards were presented to the following who had been designated "Buyers of the Month" at previous meetings:—Karl Jaster, Sherwin-Williams Company; Fred Eshelman, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), A. La France, Strong Cobb & Co., and Don Breen, Glidden Company.

Foote Has Rutile Substitute

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has announced a new product, "Tanarc," described as a substitute for critically short natural rutile. Tanarc, containing approximately 70 percent titanium oxide, is said to be a specially compounded material which is being successfully used in many industrial applications formerly requiring rutile.

Celanese Posts to Two

W. D. Morrison has been appointed assistant manager of the product development department of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, assisting J. MacFarland. D. D. Hecht has been named director of the application laboratory at Newark, N. J.

Palmer to Open Florida Office

Palmer Supplies Company, Cleveland and Cincinnati, will open a branch office July 1 in the Palmer Building, Orlando, Fla. Fred H. Palmer, jr., vice-president, will manage the new office and cover the southeastern states.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs, works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.16	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
Leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate crvst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Phosphorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

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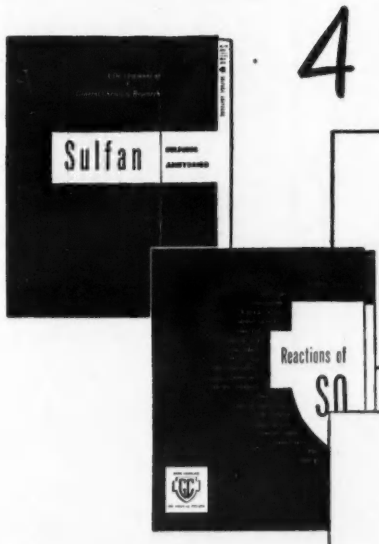

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Bulletin SF-1—SULFAN
Gives potential uses, physical properties.

Bulletin SF-2—"Reactions of SO_3"
Lists reactions with aliphatic organic compounds, reactions with aromatic organic compounds, reactions with inorganic materials.

Bulletin SF-3—"Storage, Handling and Use of SULFAN"
Safety and precautions; laboratory evaluations, sulfonation techniques, bulk handling, vaporization of SULFAN.

Bulletin SF-4R—"Use of SULFAN in manufacture of Alkaryl Sulfonate Detergents".
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CHEMISTS • ENGINEERS

MCA Issues Safety Data On Chromates, Dichromates

A manual on the safe handling and use of "Sodium and Potassium Dichromates and Chromates" has been issued as chemical safety data sheet SD-46, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, has announced.

The manual emphasizes that sodium and potassium dichromates and chromates may be transported and used with safety, if properly handled. Possible health hazards involve irritation of mucous membranes, eyes and skin. Harmful effects may be produced if the materials are inhaled in dust or solution mist forms. Ingestion must be avoided at all times. The manual outlines training for employees in standard methods of safe practice and use of equipment for personal protection. Recommendations are also made regarding engineering controls, ventilation methods, tank cleaning and repairs, and waste disposal.

The medical advisory committee of MCA has supplied general first-aid principles and specific recommendations for treatment by physicians if exposure occurs. Orders for chemical safety data sheet SD-46, "Sodium and Potassium Dichromates and Chromates," accompanied by remittance of 25 cents, should be addressed to MCA, Woodward Building, 15th and H streets, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Texas Eastern Transmission Signs Two Contracts with Delhi Oil Corp.

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Shreveport, La., and Delhi Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex., have entered into two contract agreements. Mills Cox, vice-president of Texas Eastern, announced that the transmission corporation has entered into a contract agreement with Delhi Oil for the purchase of either Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation or its wholly-owned subsidiary, Texas Eastern Production Corporation, of certain natural gas properties owned by Delhi in Duval, McMullen, and Live Oak counties in south Texas.

It was also announced that Texas Eastern has entered into a separate agreement with Delhi under the terms of which $1,000,000 will be spent as a "joint venture" by the two companies for exploration and development in eight south Texas counties. Texas Eastern will have the right to purchase any gas discovered.

Chemists' Club Outing Thursday

The golf tournament of the Chemists' Club, New York, will be held Thursday at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. The official round will start at 12:30 p.m., with lunch and dinner also a part of the program. Any profits realized from the tournament will be donated to the Chemists' Club library.

Aluminum Nomenclature Data Issued

The Aluminum Association has issued "Nomenclature," a glossary of terms for aluminum sheet and plate and aluminum extruded and tubular products.

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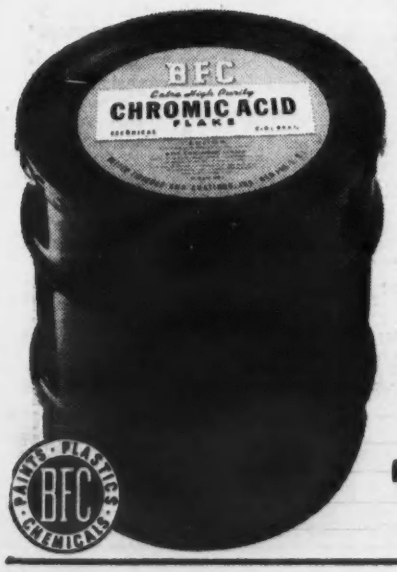

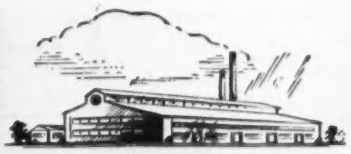

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NBS Offering Data On Metals Properties

The National Bureau of Standards has announced the availability of a new publication entitled "Mechanical Properties of Metals at Low Temperatures." This volume presents results of studies conducted both in industry and in government to further knowledge of the behavior of metals at low temperatures. The papers were intially presented at the symposium on the influence of low temperatures on the mechanical properties of metals held at the National Bureau of Standards on May 14 and 15, 1951, during the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the bureau.

Papers included in the volume cover recent European work in the field; manufacture of steels, development and application of chromium-copper-nickel steel, and application of metals in aircraft for low-temperature service; tensile properties of copper, nickel, and some copper-nickel alloys, properties of austenitic stainless steels, and mechanical properties of high-purity iron-carbon alloys at low temperatures; dimensional effects in fracture; and brittle fractures in ship plates. Copies may be obtained at $1.50 from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Foreign remittances must be in United States exchange and should include an additional one-third the publication price to cover mailing costs.

Diamond Alkali Co. Acquires Processes of Spence Metals

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has intensified its activities in the metallurgical field by acquiring processes owned by Spence Metals Research Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Spence has developed several processes using fused alkali salts for desanding of both ferrous and non-ferrous castings, and the cleaning and descaling of stainless steels. Diamond has been the supplier of the basic alkali materials used in these metal cleaning processes, and is currently carrying on research and development to extend and improve the application of the cleaning salts to the metallurgical industry.

Owens-Illinois Consolidates Units

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced that its subsidiary, American Structural Products Company, has changed its name to Kimble Glass Company and on June 1 acquired the business and assets of the Kimble Glass Division. Net assets of the subsidiary now total more than $20,000,000.

Trade Briefs

Omega Machine Company, Providence, R. I., has promoted Robert Benson to assistant sales manager.

Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, has named Joseph J. McGuiness director of public relations and advertising.

Dr. Robert Austin, formerly with Consolidated Engineering Corporation, Pasadena, Calif., has joined Beckman Instruments, South Pasadena, Calif.

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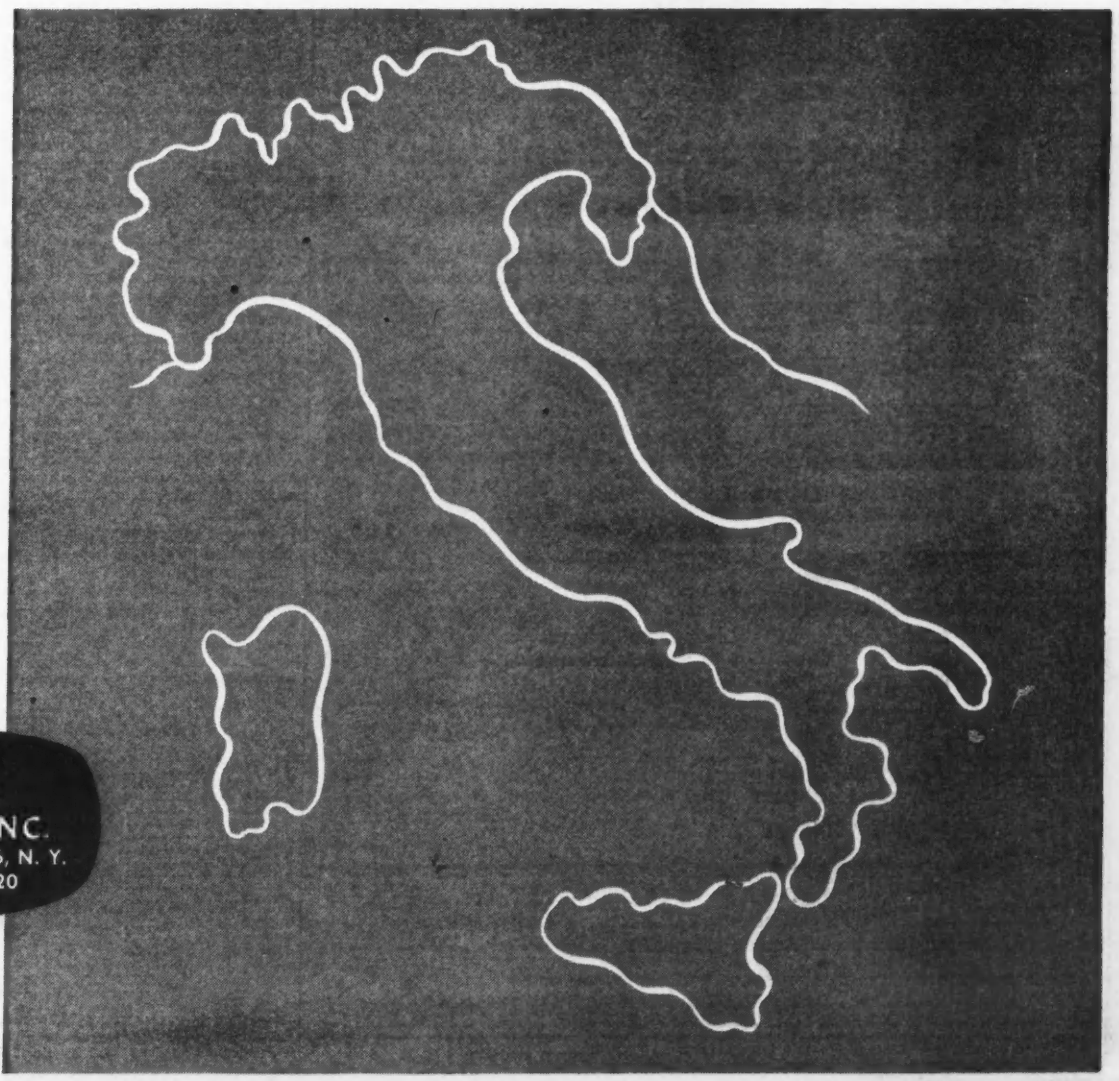

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lead arsenate was priced lower in line with the late decline in the metallic lead market. DDT prices were reduced by some sellers with the market more competitive and stocks in better supply, BHC remained readily available at former prices. Parathion was unchanged in price but the formulations of this and other insecticide bases were subjected to keen competition. Cube root was quoted lower and so was pyrethrum extract and sabadilla ground with lime. The overall demand for most pesticides was definitely slow with the season a month to six weeks late due to unfavorable weather and consumer indifference.

Moderate expansion in feed demand forced advances in dried blood at Chicago and lifted dried blood in New York and the midwest to higher price levels. There were no other changes in packing house byproducts.

Unrest in the steel industry added tension to an already tight supply of coke-oven ammonium sulphate. Another potash company at Trona, California, has announced contract prices for the new season with OPS reservations. Superphosphate stocks continued tight as the season approaches its close. A steady flow of Chilean sodium nitrate is expected to arrive throughout the remainder of the year.

Fertilizer tax tag sales and reports of shipments from 10 reporting states during April, 1952, were the equivalent of 1,083,000 short tons of fertilizer—up 25 percent compared to equivalent sales of 863,000 tons during the corresponding month a year ago, according to a compilation of reports received by the National Fertilizer Association. If the upswing is maintained, tax tag sales and reports of shipments for the 1951-52 fiscal year may be equal to or greater than the 11,321,000 tons sold in the preceding 12 months. At the present time, however, tag sales and reports of shipments during the 9-month period from July, 1951, to March, 1952, are about 100,000 tons less than the 8,153,000 tons sold in the first 9 months of the year ending June 30, 1951.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—March production of original solution amounted to 132,751 tons including 114,015 tons of fertilizer grade and 18,736 of other grades. February production totaled 119,100 tons and in March last year 110,441 tons were made. Heavy contract withdrawals are holding the supply definitely tight with overall demand exceeding current production.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production of technical synthetic in March was placed at 56,557 tons, compared with 51,821 in the preceding month and 54,943 tons in March 1951. Cutback in the production of steel occasioned by a labor dispute has seriously affected coke-oven output of sulphate and added tension to an already tight supply condition.

Bone Meal—Held about steady at former price levels with occasional sales for both feed and fertilizer use.

Castor Pomace—Limited sales to the fertilizer trade at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works. Demand mostly for spot shipment.

Dried Blood—Priced higher at Chicago with sales to the feed trade at $7 per unit of ammonia. New York quiet and unchanged at $6.50.

Fish Meal—Unfavorable weather has hindered menhaden fishing operations along the Atlantic coast. The ceiling is $2.26 per unit of protein. Imported meal has sold below the ceiling. Sardine meal has sold at $146.90 per ton on the Pacific coast for 65 percent, which is at the full ceiling figure.

Hoof Meal—There were sellers at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis, with no buyers.

Lime—Domestic sales of open market lime for agriculture in March were placed at 26,153 tons and included 4,135 tons of quicklime and 22,018 tons of hydrated. The total for the first quarter amounted to 9,610 tons of quicklime and 48,974 tons of hydrated, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Phosphate Rock—Contract withdrawals have continued at a steady seasonal average without throwing the supply position out of balance. Export demand remained relatively quiet.

Potassium Muriate—An important producer at Trona, California, has announced the contract price for 1952-1953 60 percent K_2O minimum in bulk, carlots at 50½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona. It is stated, however, they have pending with the OPS an application for a new ceiling price of potassium muriate. If and when this application is approved, the company's price will be 53c. per unit or such lesser price, if any as the OPS may establish as a ceiling and will be applicable to all material not actually shipped on date of approval. They also reserve the right to adjust above applicable price to meet the competition of other producers of potassium muriate.

Sodium Nitrate—Supply situation remained tight with outlook brighter. Expectations are for a steady flow of material from Chilean sources.

Superphosphate—First quarter, 1952, superphate production amounted to 3,099,000 short tons, 18 percent a-p-a basis—38,000 tons more than were made during the corresponding quarter a year ago, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Producers made 1,100,000 tons of superphosphate in March, 7,000 tons less than the 1,107,000 tons made in the like month last year. Concentrated superphosphate output, 45 percent a-p-a basis, in March this year topped production for the same month in 1951 by 1,000 tons. Average superphosphate production per plant in March was 5,288 tons, compared to 5,426 tons in March, 1951.

Tankage—Priced higher under a moderate increase in stockfeed demand. Sales in Chicago were reported at $7 per unit of ammonia and at $6.50 in New York.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: April**

	Equivalent tons— April		Jan.-Mar.
	1952	1951	1952
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	893,000
So. Carolina	148,000	111,000	543,000
Georgia	297,000	165,000	407,000
Florida	78,000	94,000	417,000
Alabama	.....	.....	516,000
Tennessee	99,000	92,000	140,000
Arkansas	75,000	99,000	99,000
Louisiana	54,000	47,000	140,000
Texas	63,000	59,000	239,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	62,000
Total South	814,000	667,000	3,456,000
Indiana	81,000	89,000	352,000
Kentucky	72,000	55,000	247,000
Missouri	116,000	52,000	272,000
Total Midwest	269,000	196,000	871,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	1,083,000	863,000	4,327,000

* Information furnished by the N.F.A.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Cube root, 3c. per lb.
DDT, 8c. per lb.
Lead arsenate, 2½c. per lb. to dealers.
Pyrethrum extract, 75c. per gal.
Sabadilla seed, ground with lime, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
93.2	93.2	93.2	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles, June 4.—Trading was only fair to moderate during the week with no particular changes reported in the marketing picture. There has been a slight firming up indicated in the protein market but no reflection price-wise as yet. In general, all local demand was readily being met with only minor delivery delays on ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate. Domestic fish meal supplies remained light with demand at a good level and prices firm.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$83.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $84.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$73.99 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $98.49 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No domestic meal available.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton nominal, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. $135 per ton, bagged, 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, bulk, 70 percent Canadian herring (U. S. Funds), f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C. $126-$127.20, bagged, imported 60 percent fish meal, ex-dock, Gulf ports.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona.

Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

BHC—Slight improvement in inquiry. Stocks plentiful at present with sellers of technical at 1.30c. to 1.50c. per pound. Prices for the dusts continue unsettled owing to competitive influences.

Cube Root—Priced lower at 22c. to 25c. per pound for 5 percent rotenone. Market shows no unusual activity.

DDT—Lower prices are named in some supply quarters at 40c. per pound and upward to 50c., depending upon the seller and quantity. An export sale of 3,000,000 pounds for shipment over the last half of the year was reported at 36c. to WHO.

Lead Arsenate—Lower prices have been made effective as a result of reduced production costs occasioned by the recent establishment of lower lead quotations. Producers quote a dealers' price of 27½c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. for l.c.l., freight allowed on 96 pounds or over.

Paradichlorobenzene — Supply position has improved with the pressure off demand temporarily at least. Immediate shipments were available last week at former price levels.

Parathion—Market steady at $1.50 per pound for technical with aggregate sales above those of a year ago. The formulations are unsettled owing to competitive influences.

Pyrethrum—Lower prices are named by some sellers for liquid 20 to one, odorless. The market ranges from $9.75 to $10.50 per gallon with demand slow.

Sabadilla—Activated ground with lime priced lower at 40c. per pound with a range upward to 45c., depending upon the seller.

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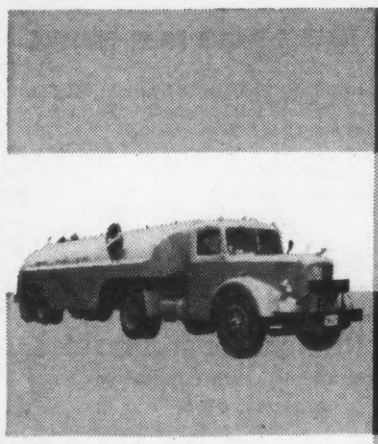

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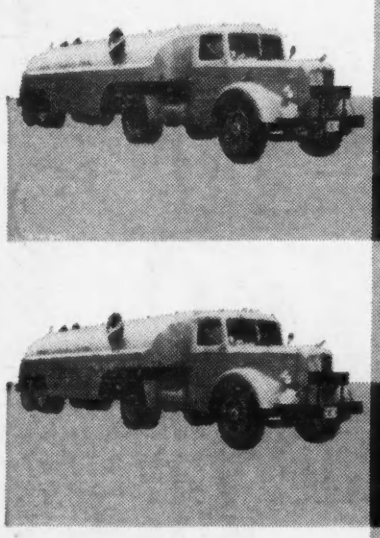

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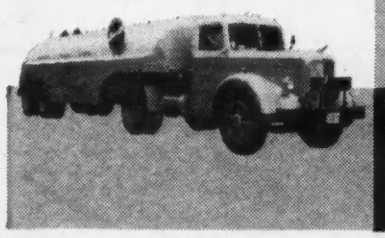

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Coal Chemicals

The price of imported crude naphthalene took another drop of ½-cent per pound last week. The range in prices between various producer's quotations of phthalic anhydride was eliminated last week. The change in phthalic schedules was a move on the part of producers, who were on the high side of the range, to meet competition.

Most chemicals in this market have been improving in their supply positions steadily during this half of the year. The principal exceptions to such improvement have been seen in the markets for the tar bases. Pyridin has been very tight for quite a while. The picolines have been very active, particularly gammapicoline.

Naphthalene availability has shown steady improvement, so has its derivative phthalic anhydride. Both were currently in balanced positions, however, the naphthalene market was a little stronger than the market for phthalic. The tar acids have been relatively slow. One producer saw an indication that there might be a little more activity for the cresols. Phenol continued to be available.

The light oils have improved in their supply positions over recent months so much so the strike in the steel industry has not greatly changed the outlook for benzol, toluol, and xylol. Producers felt that most consumers had adequate inventories to ride through the unsettled period, if it is not prolonged.

Just how much production would be lost due to the steel controversy was unknown. With the industry involved in a strike after the Supreme Court's ruling, there was no certain way of computing the production rate for the week. Therefore we are not publishing estimates of the production rate for the week made prior to the Court's ruling. If production is resumed next week, and the American Iron and Steel Institute makes the figures available, they will be included in our next issue.

The Office of Price Stabilization issued ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 147 placing ceilings on the sales of rubber chemicals in the United States, effective today (June 9). The regulation lists specific rubber chemicals which are described as synthetic organic chemicals used in the compounding and processing of rubber. See market comments on diphenylguanidin and mercaptobenzothiazole.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Naphthalene, crude, imp., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
137.0	137.0	137.0	107.5	134.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—With the majority of the coke-oven operators shut-down, there was another substantial loss of production anticipated by producers of the light oils. However, consumers were not expected to be hurt too much if the strike is of a relatively short duration. Most consumers have adequate inventories to satisfy their production requirements for several weeks.

Prior to the walkout by steel workers, the market for benzol had seen considerable easing. Benzol, which was once very tight, has improved in its supply position during recent months. At present, all consumers seem to have been able to satisfy their requirements. Unless the strike continues for an unusually long period, producers anticipate that the market position will be relatively unaltered.

Creosote — Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. The volume of business in this market was said to be fairly normal. The material was moving slowly but steadily. Producers did not anticipate any significant changes in this market.

Cresols—There were ample supplies to take care of the volume of business in this market. These tar acids have been moving very slowly for several months now. Although the general picture of the activity in this market has not materially improved, one producer reported that a small amount of buying had started. It was felt that some consumers might be working off a bit of their inventories. In addition, consumers have been working with smaller inventories.

The easier supply position of this market has come about principally through the reduction in demand. Cresylic resins are normally the largest outlet for the cresols. Since there was no significant improvement in the number of calls from manufacturers of cresylic resins, producers of the cresols saw little chance for an early improvement in the activity in this market.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of the domestic material were ample to satisfy all consumer requirements. Cresylic acid was still moving very slowly. Much of the easier market condition has been due to the reduction of demand from cresylic resins.

There has been no change in the price schedules of imported acid. Importers said that ADF acid was moving moderately well. This was considered a slight improvement over the activity in this market during the first part of the year. It was felt that distressed inventories were being cut down bit-by-bit each week.

In the hope that distressed inventories would be finally worked off, British suppliers have steadfastly held to their $1.25 price. Many importers have felt that it was just as well, since they were certain that no more material could be moved by lowering the price schedules. Most reductions which have taken place during recent months have been the result of consumer resistance to prices, plus the fact that demand has been substantially reduced since the end of last year. The price range during the past few weeks, and currently quoted by importers, has been $1.10 to $1.25 per gallon.

Naphthalene—There has been a steady improvement in the supply of crude naphthalene during recent weeks. Some reductions in the overall demand and steady production have brought about this easier supply position. Producers felt that this trend will continue for a while, if there are no major changes of the factors in the market.

Of course, producers were keeping an eye on the latest developments in the steel issue. Although a strike of short duration was not expected to have an immediate tightening effect upon important coal chemicals, a longer strike could tighten this market, and others, by reducing the available supply, or by altering the buying attitudes of consumers. The present conditions of supply and demand have led producers to believe that consumers were not currently being hurt by the loss of production from cokeovens.

The price of crude imported naphthalene was reduced another ½-cent per pound on both ends of the price range last week. Current quotations of hot-pressed by importers were within the range of 5½ cents to 6 cents per pound. Importers said that the material was barely moving. It was felt that American consumers continued to resist the price of imported crude material.

Phenol—There has been no essential change in the market for phenol. Consumers continued to find supplies ample for their current needs. The material has been moving very slowly for several months now. The principal reason for the easier supply position has been the reduction of demand from various quarters.

Phenolic resins and adhesives which account for a large portion of the overall demand, have not been up to former levels. Other calls from pharmaceutical producers and manufacturers of dyestuffs have been fewer. Producers did not see any significant signs of an upward turn yet. Consequently, the market was expected to remain in good supply for the next month, or more.

Pyridin—This market continued to be

Coal Chemicals

Because of the uncertainty brought on by the labor dispute in the steel industry, we were unable to provide an estimate of the amount of coal chemicals recovered during the week from cokeoven operations.

If the production figures for the week ending June 7 are available later, they will be included in the coal chemicals tabulation in the next issue.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in a tight supply position. Producers saw no let-up in the activity for 2 degree pyridin. It was said that the market has been so tight that is was inconceivable that the steel strike could make it any tighter.

The supply just isn't great enough to take care of all of the requirements of the various consumers. In relation to the output of other important coal chemicals, the production of pyridin is small by comparison. Because industry has found such a variety of uses for the material, it just seems that the current levels of demand can not be satisfied. In this light, producers did not foresee any changes which would indicate that an easier supply position was ahead for pyridin.

Toluol—In spite of the loss of production in the steel industry, there was no apparent change in the activity in this market. It was felt that industrial consumers had sufficient inventories available to continue their current operation schedules for a while yet. Producers said that it would probably take a strike of a relatively long duration to have a drastic effect upon the supply position of toluol and the other light oils.

How long cokeoven operators would be shut-down was so dependent upon a variety of factors, such as government action and the outcome of labor-management negotiations, that producers of the light oils were wary of venturing a guess at the final result of the situation might be. The attitude could be no more than wait-and-see, just as, it was felt, many consumers were doing. With regard to the consumer position during this situation, they were not stepping up their requirements until they knew what was going to happen. Their current inventories were regarded as sufficient to carry them through the unsettled period.

Xylol—The market for this light oil was similar to the other markets for those oils. There was no marked difference in the overall picture of the market for xylol. Where supply and demand were reasonably balanced before the latest work stoppage in the steel industry, there was no great surge of orders for xylol to hedge against possible shortages which might be brought on in the future by the loss of production.

Consumers seemed satisfied that their inventories would carry them through the unsettled period. If there were any changes in buying policies to come, there were no hints of them last week. It was felt to be more likely that consumers would hold off until later stages in the dispute.

Dyes

There was a drop of 5 percent in the total production of dyes during 1951. The 1951 output of 186,000,000 pounds was 10,000,000 pounds less than the production in 1950, according to the Tariff Commission. There was also a decline of 9 percent in the production of dyes grouped by Colour Index number. The 1951 output of this group was 130,000,000 pounds, or, 8,000,000 pounds less than the previous year's output.

Azo dyes, anthraquinone vat dyes, indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, and sulphur dyes accounted for 83 percent of 1951 total production. In percentages of the total dye output for each group, the figures were:—36 percent for azo dyes, 22 percent for anthraquinone vat dyes, 13 percent for indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, and 12 percent for sulphur dyes. The only group which showed an increase in production and sales in 1951 compared to 1950 was the anthraquinone vat class. Anthraquinone vat dye production increased 16 percent over 1950 output.

By class of application, vat dyes accounted for 37 percent of the quantity of all dyes produced; direct dyes, for 20 percent; sulphur dyes, for 12 percent; and acid dyes for 10 percent. The production and sales of all four classes declined in 1951, compared with 1950.

Among the individual dyes produced in large volume were synthetic indigo (C. I. No. 1177), production of which totaled 20,500,000 pounds in 1951, compared with 26,200,000 in 1950; sulphur black, 11,200,000 pounds compared with 13,500,000; direct black EW (C. I. No. 581), 7,100,000 pounds compared with 8,200,000; and anthraquinone vat jade green (C. I. 1101), 5,700,000 pounds compared with 6,400,000. In contrast, production of indanthrene khaki 2G (Prototype No. 122) increased greatly in 1951, totaling ,,800,000 pounds compared with 1,300,000 in 1950.

Intermediates

Diphenylguanidin—OPS issued ceiling prices for specific rubber chemicals under Ceiling Price Regulation 147, effective today, June 9. Under the new regulation the ceiling price for diphenylguanidin will be

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Producers reported that supplies of this rubber accelerator were adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. There were no significant increases in demand anticipated in the market.

Gammapicoline—The market for this tar base continued to be very active. Producers said that the supply was inadequate to take care of all of the requests they were receiving. Gammapicoline has been getting a big play ever since the announcement of isonicotinyl hydrazine as a TB drug.

FDA has approved the use of the isonicotinic acid derived drugs under close medical supervision. The drugs, which have been grouped under the non-proprietary name of isoniazid by the World Health Organization, will be labeled "For use in the treatment of streptomycin-resistant tuberculosis under close supervision of a physician."

Mercaptobenzothiazole — Effective June 9 (today) the ceiling price for 2- mercaptobenzothiazole will be 35c. per pound for ton lots of the material. The ceiling was issued under Ceiling Price Regulation 147 to correct the disparity of ceilings among producers under CPR 22 due principally to the fact that there was a variance in the computed materials cost increases between integrated and non-integrated producers, according to OPS.

Phthalic Anhydride—All of the producers of this intermediate who quoted prices on the outside of the range came down ½c. per pound last week. The reduction, which was made to meet the competitive price of other producers, made the uniform price 22c. per pound in carlots, 23c. per pound in less than carlots, and 21½c. per pound in tankcars and tanktrucks where producers quoted a tank price.

The market for phthalic was in balance between supply and demand last week. A great deal of the pressure has come off this anhydride. Most consumers were getting all of the material that they needed for their production. Some producers feel that the supply of phthalic anhydride will continue to improve during the rest of this month. It was also felt that supplies would probably be a little on the long side by the end of the month.

According to the Department of Commerce, one company is already operating a phthalic anhydride pilot-plant in Argentina and another company has purchased machinery and equipment in Europe for a plant scheduled to be in operation by the end of :952. This plant is expected to meet domestic needs of 500 metric tons of the product annually, if supplies of naphthalene are available. Phthalic is used in Argentina principally in the manufacture of alkyd resins for the paint industry.

Barnhart, duPont Chemist Thirty-Four Years, Retires

George Barnhart, one of the first research chemists to be employed at the Jackson laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after thirty-four years of service. Mr. Barnhart, a member of the Jackson laboratory staff since 1918, has had twelve patents issued in his name, and three more are pending.

A considerable portion of his early career was devoted to the development of sulphur colors. Mr. Barnhart was one of the first American chemists to obtain a stable sulphur black product. He devised a continuous laboratory dyeing machine for single threads and developed a novel method for chlorinating copper phthalocyanine. During World War II, when vat colors were extremely short because of Armed Forces needs, he evolved a continuous baking process for the key khaki dye which eliminated costly solvents and greatly increased capacity.

Bids Wanted

Dry colors, and extenders, as required during a 12 month period beginning August 1, contracting officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington 25, D. C. Schedule 4, bids July 15.

Drugs and chemicals, contracting office Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Md.: 6,565 pkgs. sodium nitrate, inv. 631, June 18; 2,600 gals. alcohol; inv. 628, June 20; approx. 50,500 gal. monoethanolamine, inv. 106, June 13; 7,765 lbs., powdered titanium, inv. 47, June 12; Corps of Engineers, 121 N. Broad St., P. O. Box 8629, Philadelphia 1, Pa.; 50,000 bgs. of salt for water softener regeneration, inv. ENG. 781, June 13; 270,000 lbs. water softener regeneration salt, ENG. 785, June 13; Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 5,200 gals. and 3,630 gals. carbon removing compound, inv. 901, June 13; 6,530 gals. insecticide, DDT emulsion concentrate, inv. 829, June 16; 10,120 gals. carbon tetrachloride, inv. 836, June 17; 37,423 lbs. oxalic acid, inv. 837, June 16; 9,488 gals. acetone solvents, inv. 839, June 17; 920,000 lbs. calcium carbide, inv. 838, June 17; Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; 605 gals. perchlorethylene and 265 gals. trichloroethylene; inv. 242, June 23; Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; 13,200 lb. cans monosodium glutamate, inv. 1610-B, June 17; Contracting Officer, New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.; 1,200 gals. fungus solution, inv. 116, June 13; Chief Procurement Division, Veterans Adm., Veterans Adm. Bldg., Washington 23, D. C.; sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, as required during the period July 1 thru Dec. 31, inv. S-253, June 17.

Dyes, 120 lbs. FD&C colors, Federal Supply Service, Chief Purchase Section, General Services Adm., 7th & D Strs. S.W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 2M 113616-R, June 16.

Oil, fingerprint remover, 7,500 gals., Commanding Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., inv. 362, June 13.

Paint, Aviation Supply Officer, Navy Depot, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., 30,000 gals. turpentine, inv. B-54326, June 16; 2,160,000 lbs. magnesium silicate pigment, inv. B-54.325, June 12; 54,000 gals. exterior oil paint, inv. B-54.330, June 16; 144,000 lbs. phenol-modified-alkyd-resin solution, inv. B-54.331, June 19; 432,000 lbs. zinc chromate dry pigment, inv. B-54.324, June 17; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Memphis General Depot, Memphis, Tenn., 10 gals. paint, ready mixed semi gloss, 25 gals. oil exterior, 25 gals. inside white flat, 60 qts. enamel, gloss, 50 gal. enamel inside semi-gloss, inv. 64, June 26; Federal Supply Service, General Services Adm., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 500 gals. synthetic gloss enamel and 200 gals. synthetic thinner, inv. FW-22074, June 12; Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept. 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 30,000 lbs. asphalt enamel, 9,000 gals. interior gloss enamel and 4,000 gals. exterior gloss enamel, inv. B-54.338, June 19; Purchasing and Contracting Office, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arsenal, Ark., 1,600 gals. enamel lacquer, inv. 50, June 25.

Wax, paraffin, approx. 720,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., as required during the period ending Dec. 31, inv. B-54.337, June 19.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry improved for textile and leather chemicals last week, but actual trading was still spotty and for immediate requirements. However, the tone of the market was steadier and price advances outnumbered declines, lifting the index 15.2 points.

Trend of egg albumen continued upwards with increased cost of whites and prices were lifted 16 cents per pound. Other egg derivatives were unchanged but steadier.

Corn derivatives were firmer with higher cost of cash corn and dextrin starch and tanners corn sugar were raised fractionally. Tapioca flour remained firm and in limited supply locally, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce due to drouth, which reduced the production, and diverted supplies to domestic consumption. There was no improvement in the tight domestic potato starch supply condition. Production continued light and recent trading was restricted to importations from Holland. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was slightly improved and the market was firm at the price advance. Interest in sago flour was inactive for spot and forward delivery.

Moderate improvement was noted in the demand for tanning material replacements. Tanners showed more interest in the market as a result of increased business in leather, but trading was still spotty and confined to immediate shipment. Market tone however, was better and slight price advances took place last week. South American mangrove bark was in limited supply and shipments were advanced $2.50 to $3 per ton, according to point of origin. African was unchanged and inactive. Valonia beards and cups also were firmer and slightly higher, while valonia and wattle extracts were unsettled and fractionally lower for shipment. Quebracho extract and cutch remained firm at unchanged quotations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners', 10c. per 100 lbs.
Egg albumen, flake, 16c. per lb.
Mangrove bark, Colombian, $2.50 per ton.
Ecuador, $3 per ton.
Valonia beards, $1 per ton.
cups, $1 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Valonia extract, ½c. per lb.
Wattle extract, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
309.4	294.2	284.6	225.1	324.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Outside of a spotty demand against current contracts, this market was quiet and featureless last week. Demand for spot delivery was slow. Quotations were held at former levels.

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was reported at 8,590 tons in March against 9,722 tons in February and 12,171 tons, March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Output of potassium bichromate (technical), amounted to 313 tons in March, against 335 tons in February. Withdrawals against contracts continued in fair volume, while demand for spot delivery was light and spotty. Prices remained unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming inquiry continued restricted to immediate requirements, with actual sales confined to small lots. Quotations were unchanged and unsettled, especially for carlot quantitles. March production was smaller, totaling 2,158 tons, compared with 2,446 tons in February, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand absorbed the output of albumin. Supply situation has eased and producers were able to make prompt deliveries. Quotations were unchanged and maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Interest in soluble dried blood was moderate. Supplies were adequate to meet current demand. Prices were held at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Higher cost of production resulted in an advance of 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Demand was fairly active for actual needs. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94 and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Market firmer with increased cost of corn. Prices were lifted 10c. per 100 pounds. Pearl was quoted $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powdered, $7.41, same basis. Users absorbed moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply continued to decrease and dropped 1,686,000 bushels to 37,125,000 bushels for the week ended May 29, compared with 47,464,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Drastic price advance featured this market last week. Quotations were lifted 16c. per pound, reflecting the higher cost of whites. Trading was fair at the advance as consumers continued to limit purchases for immediate needs. Flake was quoted to $1.80 to $1.82 per pound, and powdered at $1.84 to $1.86 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was firmer, though prices were unchanged, ranging from 98c. to $1.03 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Dried egg production during April totaled 2,220,000 pounds against 2,790,000 pounds in April last year and the average of 12,377,000 pounds. Production consisted of 324,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 519,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,377,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during April last year consisted of 1,826,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 416,000 pounds of dried albumen and 548,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—While albumen was higher, yolk was without change. Business was light, chiefly for actual requirements. Supplies were liberal. Prices were maintained at $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity. Production of yolk in April totaled 1,377,000 pounds, compared with 548,000 pounds in April last year.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was slow for both domestic and foreign starch. Market remained unchanged and steady. Domestic continued in limited supply, while replacements from Holland were available at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, duty paid. Domestic was unchanged and nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots, Maine. Stocks on the spot ranged from 10½c. to 11¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Spot market was firm, reflecting the scarcity of offers for shipment from Brazil. Business was confined to actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and closely held. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, and mediums, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity and seller.

Tanning Materials

Cutch — Shipments were steady and maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Buying interest was fairly active and offers for shipments were not liberal.

Mangrove Bark—Limited available supplies of South American bark stiffened this market and quotations were fractionally higher. Colombian bark was lifted to $57.50 per ton and Ecuadorian to $56 per ton exdock. African was unchanged at $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported quiet. Prices were without change and steady. Assorted J1's were quoted at $48.50 per ton, exdock and ordinary J1's at $46 per ton. Crushed remained nominal at $65 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Improved inquiry was reported in replacements for prompt shipment. Market was firm and quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia—Cups and beards were firmer for shipment and raised fractionally, while the extract was easier. Cups were quoted at $67 per ton, and beards, $85 per ton, exdock. Extract was reduced ¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was reported fair, chiefly for immediate shipment. Bark remained steady, while extract was off ½c. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was quoted at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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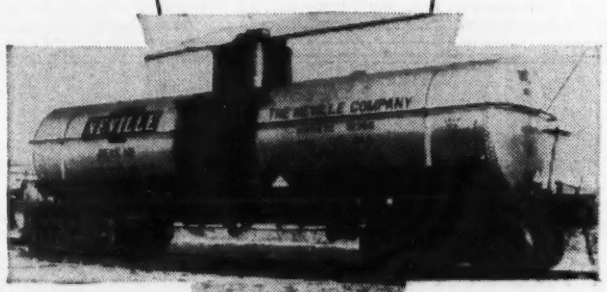

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Petroleum Derivatives

A reduction occurred in the prices of all grades of petrolatum during the past week. The material, which was in rather good supply, was offered quite freely to consumers who were reported to be showing a moderately good interest. All other petroleum derivatives remained unchanged in price. The resumption of the strike in the steel industry was beginning to be felt by a step up of demand for petroleum toluol and xylol. Producers reported, however, that they would be unable to cover an increase in demand at this time. The aliphatics were in good supply, although tightness was felt in some places because of the recent refineries strike. The backlog of shipments was being made up, but it was expected that it might take a little time for the balance of production and sales to be completely adjusted again. Observers reported that, while there was a steady demand for most items, business has been consistently slower than was true a year ago.

The LP-gases were steady throughout the past week. Butane enjoyed some demand but inquiries for propane were at a minimum. The recent strike did much to clear out some of the large stocks which had been unsold and there contined to be ample supplies readily available. Prices, which were unchanged, were reported to be weak in many places. The demand for microcrystalline wax has picked up in recent weeks, but it, too, was quite amply supplied. Producers reported heavy shipments expected from refineries now that the strike has been settled. Paraffin wax remained a dull market with only mild interest being shown from time to time.

Solvents and Diluents

The confused status of the steel industry and the resumption of strikes has had a tightening effect upon the supply picture of petroleum toluol and xylol. Producers reported increased inquiry for the materials from usual users of the coaltar derivatives. In most cases, they were unable to accommodate additional buyers, since most of the material produced from petroleum is already contracted for. In some quarters there has been a noticeable tightening of supplies due to the recent refineries strike. It was reported, however, that no real shortage was expected. The position of the intermediate aromatic chemicals remained stable with a steady demand and an adequate supply. The higher boilers were also unchanged, all orders being filled without difficulty. Prices of these articles remained steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Conditions in this market were unchanged last week. Supplies were reported to be ample and buying interest among consumers was normal. No change occurred in the market quotations.

Laquer Diluent—Stocks of this material were sufficient to meet all requirements without difficulty. It was reported that a rather active demand existed. Production has been rather steady since the return of the oil industry to nearly normal operation. Prices held unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—A good deal of interest has been shown in this oil, according to members of the industry. The supplies held by producers were adequate to cover all inquiries and production has been well maintained. No change was reported in the pricing schedule.

Rubber Solvent—The market was without special feature throughout the past week. A steadily good demand was reported and suppliers had no difficulty covering the requirements from available stocks. The end of the greatest part of the oil strike has assured a steadier supply of basic materials and market quotations remained stable.

Stoddard Solvent—A steady call came for this material and manufacturers were in a position to meet all inquiries quite readily from their comfortable stocks. Further production of the material was accomplished without difficulty. The price range remained steady and unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Consumer interest was reported to be quite brisk and orders were filled readily. Production was steady, making for an ample supply, which was priced at an unchanged level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Petrolatum, amber, ¼c. per lb.
extra, ¼c. per lb.
cream, ¼c. per lb.
yellow, soft, ¼c. per lb.
USP, white, lily, ½c. per lb.
soft, ½c. per lb.
snow, ½c. per lb.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane sales continued to be light in keeping with the seasonal trend. Prices remained unchanged, although some shading was reported. Butane found a bit more interest among some consumers, but it, too, was generally inactive. The supply picture indicated that there were rather abundant stocks in the hands of producers and sellers. However, the recent strikes at oil refineries helped to diminish some of the excess material which had been in storage.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market was generally quite steady with a fairly good demand from domestic consumers and an abundant supply readily available. Producers reported that the coming week would bring heavy shipments from refineries to fill the backlog of orders which was created during the strike. Prices, although reportedly weak in some quarters, remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—In March of this year a new record was set for the production of crude oil, which reached 6,388,000 barrels per day, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 21,000 barrels daily over the February average. While several states reported slight declines, these were offset by an increase of 37,000 barrels per day in Texas. The indicated demand for domestic crude increased 5,000 barrels per day to average 6,299,000 barrels a day. Stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 89,000 barrels daily. On March 31, total domestic and foreign crude stocks were 259,126,000 barrels, compared with 255,900,000 barrels on February 29. Demand for all oils averaged 8,103,000 barrels daily during the first quarter of 1952, including exports of 404,000 barrels daily and domestic demand of 7,699,000 barrels per day. This was an increase of 4.7 percent over the demand during the comparable period in 1951. It was estimated that the total amount of domestic crude that will be consumed or exported during the month of June would be 6,360,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,310,000 barrels forecast for May.

Gasoline—Effective, June 3, the Petroleum Administration for Defense removed all limitations on the purchase and use of aviation gasoline, thus revoking PAD Order No. 6. The previous week, the order had been modified and it was expected that it would continue until June 16. However, the settlement of the strikes in a large part of the oil industry indicated that production would be close to normal. The Secretary of the Interior warned that the supply of aviation gasoline would continue to be tight, however, because of lost production during the strike and also due to the limitation on the amount of tertaethyl lead that may be used.

Petrolatum—Last week brought a decline in the pricing schedule for these items which amounted to from ¼c. to ½c. per pound. Thus, it was possible for buyers to obtain the various grades in carlots, at refineries at the following prices:—amber, 4¾c. per pound; cream, 6c. per pound; extra amber, 5c. per pound, USP lily white, 6⅜c. per pound; soft white, 6⅝c. per pound; snow, 6⅞c. per pound; yellow, 5c. per pound. Supplies were comfortable and demand moderately good.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 24 totaled 285,813,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared wtih the total of 281,781,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 4,032,000 barrels comprising an increase of 3,005,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,027,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sinclair Refining Announces Changes in Sales Personnel

P. C. Spencer, president of Sinclair Refining Company, New York, has announced a number of changes in sales personnel in various parts of the country.

Ernest L. Hughes, former vice-president and director of marketing, has assumed the newly-created position of director of property acquisitions, with headquarters in Chicago. J. E. Dyer, former director of transportation, supply and distribution, has succeeded Mr. Hughes and was, in turn, succeeded by J. A. Ahearn.

M. F. Braeckel, vice-president, has become manager of wholesale marketing, succeeding Harry H. Fuller, who is continuing as vice-president in an advisory capacity. Leo J. Hoar, former manager of the southeastern district, has been promoted to manager of station sales with headquarters in New York. Mr. Hoar's successor is D. M. Hills, previously area manager for Tennessee, who will have headquarters in Atlanta.

Louis W. Leath, former manager of eastern district sales, was promoted to assistant general sales manager, with headquarters in New York. His successor is B. P. Mackenzie, former area manager in Washington, D. C. W. D. Cross, jr., formerly manager of sales of the southwestern district, has been advanced to manager of the central district, with headquarters in Chicago, and has been succeeded by O. F. Birkett, previously area manager of Illinois. Brown L. Meece, vice-president in charge of marketing of the western division, has been placed in charge of wholesale sales in the western division, and A. H. Sus, formerly manager of the central district, has been named special consultant to the vice-president and director of marketing.

Sun Sells Refinery Site To Dow, Buys New Tract

Sun Oil Company, Ltd., has sold its 125-acre refinery site at Sarnia, Ont., to Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., and at the same time has purchased from Dow a 200-acre site immediately south of the present property, the two companies announced last week. Dow bought the Sun site in order to acquire property adjacent to its plant along the St. Clair River. Sun will use the newly-acquired property for the refinery announced last year.

Sun bought the 125 acres in March, 1947, with the idea of building a refinery there to take care of its growing Canadian market for Sunoco products. Rights of way for construction of pipe lines and utilities across the property newly-acquired by Dow and, in return, rights of way for Dow across the Sun property, have been arranged. Clearing of the refinery site has begun and construction start is scheduled soon. It is expected that the refinery will be completed in about 15 months.

Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., and Sun Oil Company, Ltd., is the Canadian subsidiary of Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia.

Petroleum Storage, Fuel Oil Study Groups Are Appointed

Establishment of special committees on petroleum storage capacity and the bunker C fuel oil situation which will make studies of the several problems related to these subjects has been announced by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council. The studies are being made at the request of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

In connection with the study of petroleum storage capacity, an effort will be made to segregate the totals of tankage capacity into geographic areas of lesser extent than the Bureau of Mines districts formerly used so that a more detailed picture of spot conditions in various localities can be obtained. The committee on bunker C fuel oil will:—

1. Summarize the trends of domestic manufacturing, importation, and individual types of usage of bunker C fuel oil through 1952.

2. Assuming that the yield of bunker C fuel oil per barrel of crude run has diminished since 1946, advise as to the reasons of diminution, including technological changes and the net effect that has resulted in per barrel yields of petroleum products.

Warren Petroleum Elects

Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has elected W. K. Warren chairman of the board and chief executive officer. J. A. LaFortune has been elected vice-chairman. James E. Allison has been elected president, succeeding Mr. Warren. D. L. Connelly has been named a vice-president and director. Mr. Warren has been president since he founded the company in 1922. Mr. LaFortune joined Warren Petroleum as secretary in 1924.

Stanvac Elects Williams

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company has elected William A. Williams head of its refining activities in India. Mr. Williams will serve as chairman and managing director of a subsidiary now being formed to build and operate Stanvac's new $35,000,000 refinery at Bombay. He has been superintendent of the Montreal refinery of Imperial Oil, Ltd., for the past two years.

Trade Briefs

Robert Cameron, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has been elected president of the Office Executives Association of New York.

J. B. Gwaltney, formerly manager of sales of the Chicago division of the California Oil Company, has opened his own office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and will operate as Gwaltney Petroleum, Inc.

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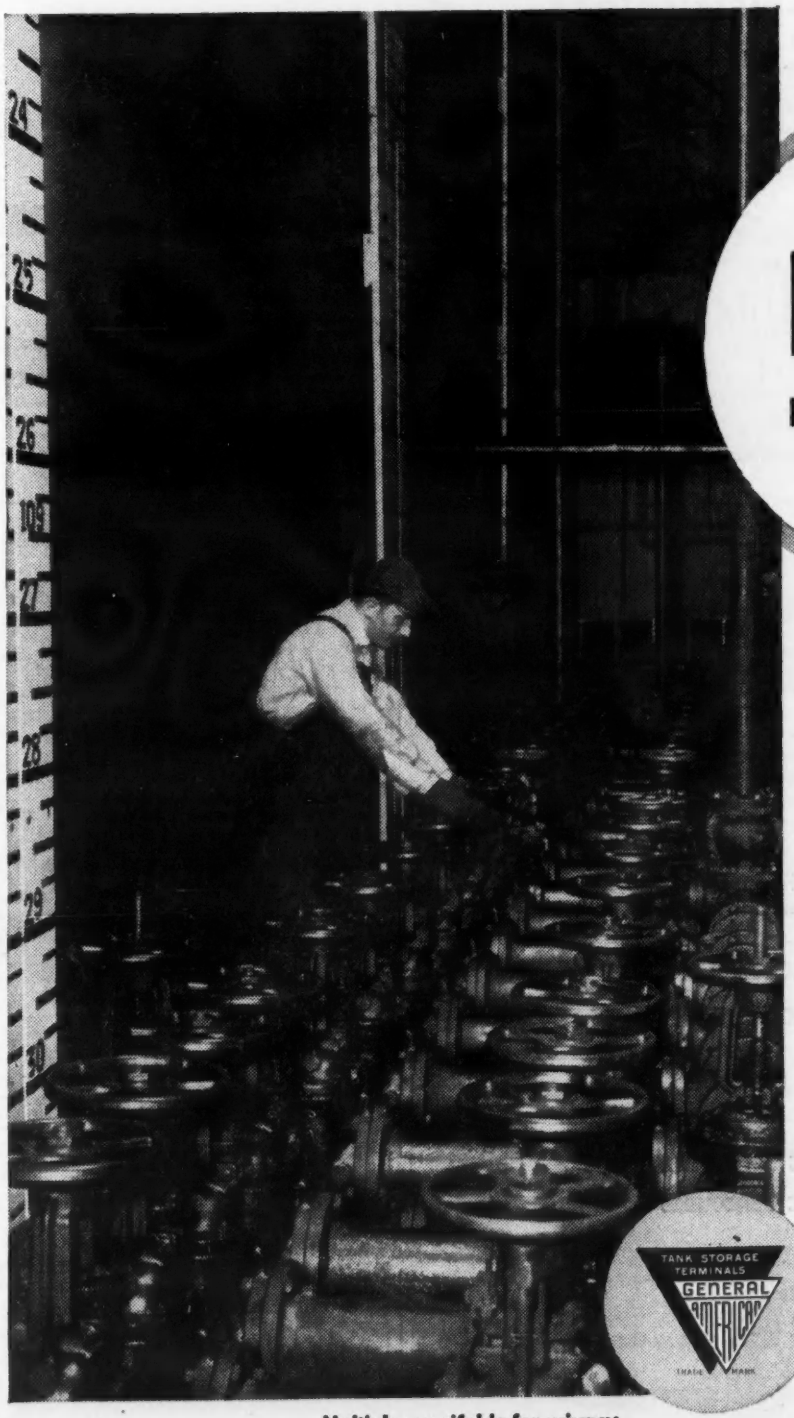
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Reflecting increased production costs partially due to a stronger corn market, the price of 42 degree corn syrup was advanced 10c per hundredweight. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, continued its decline, dropping ½c per gallon at New York and New Orleans. Zinc oxide, USP, was down 1.85 cents per pound.

Castor beans continued to show little activity with quotations remaining nominal in the face of light demand. Menthol remained in the doldrums with quotations purely nominal and trade virtually at a standstill. Demand for refined grades of glycerin was on the upswing and was generally conceded to be due to the temporary loss of synthetic production, brought on by a strike enforced shutdown of manufacturing facilities. Even if current negotiations resulted in the commencement of synthetic glycerin manufac[illegible] this week, it was estimated that five to ten days would be necessary to bring production back to former levels. While stocks of natural glycerin have been depleted somewhat, a more than ample supply was reportedly available to accommodate comsumer needs. The silver salts, the cyanide and the nitrate, were recently reduced again following a further reduction in the price of silver bullion. Silver proteinate, a silver complex, continued unchanged in price and was not expected to be affected by earlier bullion reductions at this time.

For the first time in many months, a ceiling price order affecting this market has been issued. Long awaited by most of the industry, CPR 146 has been promulgated by the Office of Price Stabilization, effective June 9, 1952, and concerns itself with the establishment of tailored dollar and cents ceilings on lanolin and wool grease. The new ceiling regulation was expected to eliminate the inequities and disparities in industry ceiling prices which have not only caused hardship for those producers whose ceilings were frozen at pre-Korea price levels, but also had created confusion within the industry as well. Further details concerning the order will be found under Lanolin.

Demand for lacquer solvents including the ester solvents and the ketones was reportedly fair and in some cases, poor. Substantially the same was true of the alcohols, amyl, ethyl and butyl. Supplies were freely available in all cases.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was fair overall with some quarters reporting a slight pickup in recent weeks. Supplies remained more than adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged at 55c. per gallon for the pure but shading was the order of the day.

It has been estimated that fermentation producers were curtailing operations to some extent as a result of the continued deadlock in the Cuban molasses price situation. At latest reports, the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute was still holding to its original offer of 20c. blackstrap. The current price *at New Orleans* was down to 19½c. per gallon for the feed grade. Fermentation producers were said to be offering 10c. as the top price for the 1952 crop which is expected to come close to 400,000,000 gallons. Freight rates for the shipment of molasses are expected to go up in the not too distant future as fuel oil shipments take up more and more tanker space currently available. A break in the Cuban molasses price has been expected momentarily during the past few months. Meanwhile some blackstrap has been purchased from Puerto Rico and other Caribbean countries at a reported 12c. per gallon. With current demand for alcohol at a low, there was not much doubt that fermentation producers could hold out for their price during coming weeks.

The feed mixing industry cannot be depended upon to swell the demand for blackstrap to any great degree at this time. The feed molasses season is presently at its seasonal low with supplies in this country currently adequate for the demand. It has been stressed that it is highly important that Cuba's molasses be shipped to this country while tanker space is available and at low freight rates. Accordingly, it was reported that some blackstrap, not sold, has been shipped to storage facilities in this country. How much of the current crop, was not known.

Synthetic alcohol was reportedly freely available despite a shutdown in the facilities of at least one producer due to a continuation of the oil refinery strike still in force in certain parts of the country. However, large stocks of alcohol at terminal points have proved adequate in handling consumer demand, it was said.

Some 6,438,336 gallons of imported alcohol was brought in during April, 1952, compared to the 31,488,451 gallons imported during the same month last year. This alcohol has been virtually all brought in on RFC contract for the government operated synthetic rubber plants, as far as could be determined.

Production of alcohol in Brazil in the fiscal year 1950-51 was slightly higher than in 1949-50 but considerably below that in 1948-49. Output was 139,846,213 liters, compared with 135,521,561 liters in 1949-50 and 167,332,585 liters in 1948-49, according to figures of the Brazilian Government Sugar and Alcohol Institute.

The Institute states that the decline from 1948-49 was due to the need for supplying greater quantities of sugar to meet increasing demands for it, whereas industrial consumption of alcohol was greater. The organization is encouraging construction of new mills and modernization of existing factories for more efficient operation. Eighty-five new mills were built in the Sao Paulo area in the past few years.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on June 5 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of April, 1952, in comparison with April, 1951.

Production

	Proof gallons 1952	1951
Ethyl	33,856,608	37,739,528
*Completely denatured	15,085	50,008
*Specially denatured	18,353,146	28,154,155

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1952	1951
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,754,794	2,051,186
tax free	43,384,530	53,286,991
*Completely denatured	20,290	50,150
*Specially denatured	20,261,799	21,943,256

Stocks

	Gallons 1952	1951
†Ethyl	95,684,901	71,000,599
*Completely denatured	44,960	31,137
*Specially denatured	12,047,978	8,682,488

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in April, 1952, and April, 1951, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1952	1951
Corn and corn products	10,972,123	24,376,982
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	4,314,432	5,372,302
Wheat and wheat products	3,907,918	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	34,598,349	35,206,523
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	53,792,822	64,955,807
Ethylene gas	5,055,189	6,095,601
Other materials	128,852	92,546
	Wine gallons 1952	1951
Molasses	9,054,598	13,481,842
Ethyl sulphate	13,773,772	14,470,216
Sulphite liquors	23,236,100	21,194,700
Other materials	4,459,190	2,332,781
*Products used in redistillation	851,289	3,773,850

* Proof gallons.

Castor Oil—Trading in this market was very limited in line with the slow demand for castor beans in the past few months. Quotations were nominal in the neighborhood of $165 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended June 5, 1952, totaled 1,592,850 pounds compared to the 6,029,550 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 2,022,000 pounds in comparison to the 704,400 pounds landed during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports of castor beans at these ports since the first of the year amounted to 71,576,450 pounds compared to the 93,318,150 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 38,859,200 pounds

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn syrup, 42°, 10c. per cwt.

Prices Reduced

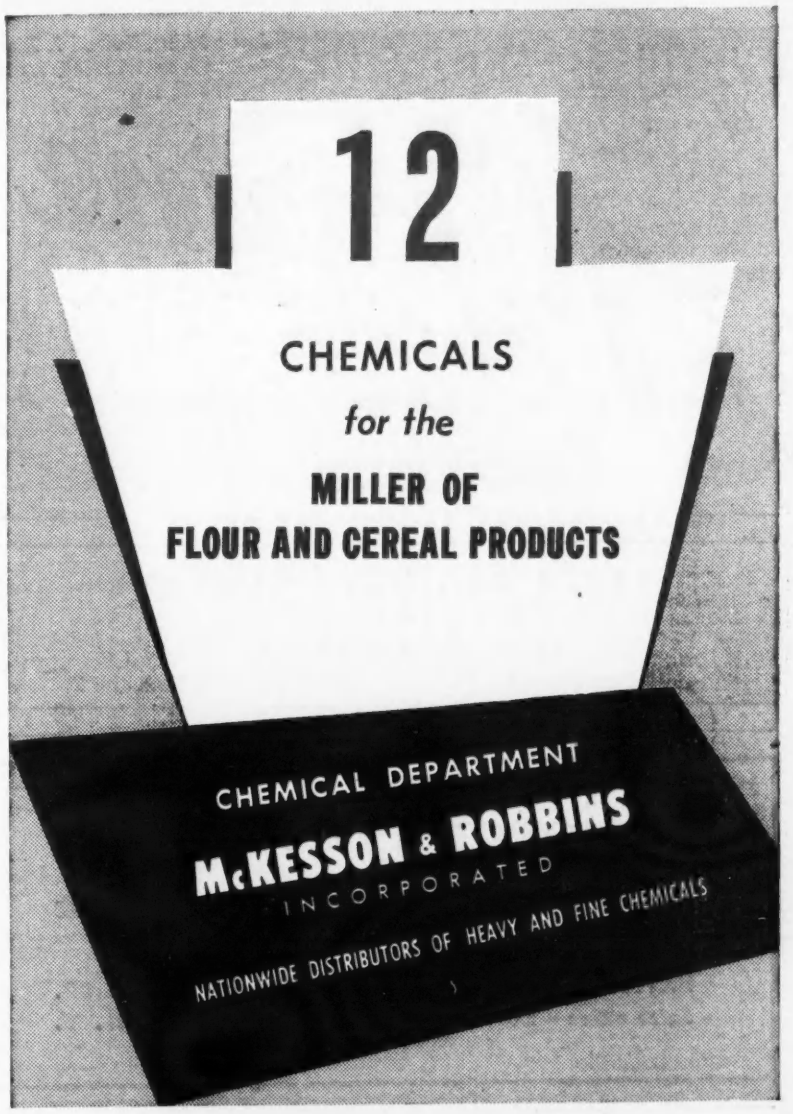
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.
Zinc oxide, USP, 1.85c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
253.0	253.0	253.0	255.8	265.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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compared to the 36,606,210 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

Corn Syrup—As a result of increased production costs, the price of 42 degree corn syrup was advanced 10c. per hundredweight last week. The current quotation for this material in drum carlots was $7.47 per 100 pounds with the less than carlot price pegged at $7.62 per hundredweight. This latest advance was the third to date this year.

Glycerin—The continued unavailability of synthetic glycerin has definitely firmed up this market. Now running into its fifth week, the oil refinery strike which shut down, among others, synthetic glycerin operations in Texas, had not been settled at presstime. It was estimated that when operations commence five to ten days would be necessary to get production up to former levels.

Meanwhile natural glycerin producers reported a definite upswing in overall consumption although they were reticent in attributing the trend to the loss of synthetic production. It seemed fairly certain that the market should continue firm in coming weeks at any rate. Up to and during the early period of the synthetic glycerin withdrawal from the market, frequent price shading in refined grades was quite prevalent. This was not evident in the current market, however, although stocks of natural glycerin were still more than adequate. A further whittling down of glycerin stocks is due when various producers shut down their plants during vacation periods. Government purchases of refined glycerin, especially dynamite grade, are expected to pick in the not too distant future, according to some observers. Crude glycerin was available at 20c. per pound in tanks for the soaplye and 22c. for saponification crude.

Lanolin—The long awaited tailored ceiling price order for wool grease and lanolin which had been under consideration for several months by the Office of Price Stabilization has been signed by Director Ellis Arnall. The order, designated as Ceiling Price Regulation 146 sets ceiling prices on the various grades of the aforementioned products, effective June 9, 1952.

Sales of wool grease and lanolin have been subject to the General Ceiling Price Regulation which froze the sales prices for these items at the December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, level. During this period, some producers delivered only pursuant to contracts made during the pre-Korean period and at pre-Korea prices while others sold on a spot basis at going market prices which were, of course, higher. As a result of this situation, when GCPR went into effect, some producers were squeezed, pricewise, since they were forced to adhere to the ceiling in regard to the sales of their products, while raw material costs were prohibitive.

Although a relatively small industry, the continued shortage of crude wool grease has kept lanolin in short supply for over a year. Hamstrung by GCPR, lanolin producers have not been in a position to buy abroad to any great extent since crude wool grease has become in heavy demand on the world market. This situation has been accentuated by the general slump in wool scouring operations both here and abroad. For over a year, the textile industry has been in the doldrums although there have been authoritative predictions that the worst was over. Furthermore one of the largest wool scouring plants in the world was shut down last year, reducing operational

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capacity for this processing essential to the ultimate refining of lanolin.

The new pricing regulation was expected by several lanolin producers to make more lanolin available in the not too distant future since American producers will be able to compete on the world market for crude wool grease secure that they will be able to sell the finished material at a profit. Furthermore, some producers of wool grease who had reportedly been withholding material from the market awaiting higher ceilings were expected to make this material available after the order goes into effect.

The ceiling prices specified in CPR 146 apply to sales in containers of 400 pounds or more on the basis of sales with containers returnable. F.o.b. processing plant, lanolin, special anhydrous cosmetic grade, was ceiled at 40½c. per pound. Lanolin, anhydrous cosmetic grade was ceiled at 35½c. Anhydrous pharmaceutical type lanolin was put under a 33½c. per pound ceiling while hydrous pharmaceutical type lanolin was ceiled at 32c. The foregoing types all conform to USP standards.

Molasses—Demand for feed molasses continued seasonally slow at all points. Prices for cane blackstrap declined ½c. per gallon at several points during the week ended June 3, 1952. On the west coast, the price was down $3 per ton from $35 to $32. The beet molasses price was $42.50 per ton at Denver. Citrus molasses prices were down $5 per ton at Dade City, Florida, from $25 to $20 per ton.

The production of cane blackstrap in Cuba as of May 16, 1952, was 343,500,000 gallons according to the Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of the same date in 1951, production had aggregated 273,900,000 gallons. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar as of May 15, 1952, was 48.9 gallons compared to a yield of 44.9 gallons per ton of sugar as of the same date last year. As of May 15, 1952, 35 mills had completed grinding operations, leaving a balance of 126 mills in operation.

At New Orleans, cane blackstrap, feed grade, was quoted at 19½c. to 20c. per gallon while at New York, current quotations on this grade were from 21½c. to 22c. per gallon.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was generally about steady. Prices were unchanged and demand was spotty. Purchases by the Credit Commodity Corporation from May 22 to 27 inclusive totaled 1,205,855 pounds of spray process at 17c. per pound bringing the cumulative total to 7,587,578 pounds. In the same period 162,835 pounds of roller process were purchased by the same agency at 15c. per pound which brought the cumulative total to 273,270 pounds.

In dry whole milk, the market was barely steady in spray process. Offerings were ample for relatively light interest. Prices were unchanged. Roller process was about steady with offerings of domestic very scarce. Imported offerings were relatively heavy at 33c. to 34½c. for 28 percent butterfat in bags ex dock all duty paid.

Sebacic Acid—Demand for sebacic acid has eased slightly compared to that of last year but was still at good levels. Not too long ago this item was taken off government allocation and supplies were currently approximately in balance with inquiry. There has been some recentling easing in the price by one producer as a result of a decline in the price of castor oil, which is the raw material in its manufacture. In drum carlots, the price for sebacic ranged from 88c. to 90¾c. per pound while less than carlots were quoted from 88½c. to 92¾c. per pound.

Silver Salts—On the heels of further declines in the bullion price, both silver nitrate C.P. grade, and silver cyanide were recently reduced. Current quotations for the former were as follows:—2,500 ounce lots, 53⅝c. per ounce; 1,000 ounce lots, 54⅞c.; 500 ounce lots, 55⅜c. per ounce; 250 ounce lots, 55⅞c.

Silver cyanide was currently quoted at 75⅞c. per ounce in 2,500 ounce lots, 76⅛c. in 1,000 ounce lots, with 500 ounce lots at 76⅜c. and 100 ounce lots quoted at 76⅝c. per ounce.

Zinc Oxide, USP—In the wake of two reductions last week in the price of zinc metal, this compound was reduced 1.85c. per pound. The current quotation for zinc oxide, USP, was 19c. per pound in carlots, delivered. The less than carlot price was pegged at 20c. per pound, on a delivered basis.

Vick Products Ups Ward

Marshall Ward, jr., has been appointed director of merchandising research for Vick Products Division, Vick Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Ward joined Vick in 1941. For the last two years he has been manager of the division's merchandising research department.

Polyethylene Curbs Removal In Packaging Use Requested

Withdrawal from allocation controls of polyethylene for bulk packaging of dry milk solids was recommended to the National Production Authority June 5 by the flexible plastic container industry advisory committee. The committee's action followed a statement by NPA officials that the supply of polyethylene has increased over 60 percent above the output of June last year. A year ago only 15½ percent of the output could be allocated to the free market after military and other rated orders were filled, but today 58 percent of the production is available for the free market, NPA pointed out.

Cole Laboratories Expands

Cole Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the opening of a new plant at St. Louis, Mo. Operational facilities are now being completed and the new unit will be in full production July 1. The new addition will enable Cole and its subsidiary, Retort Pharmaceutical Company, to widen the scope of their operations and to better serve middle western and far western areas.

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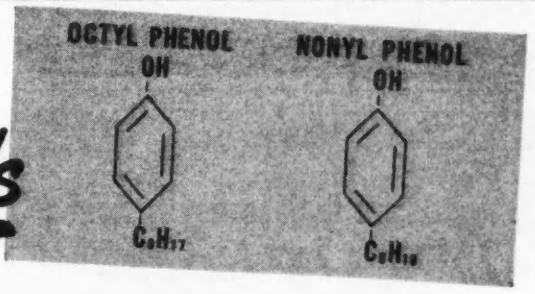
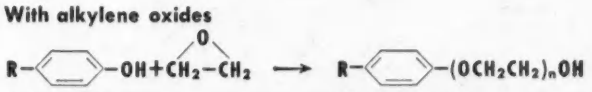
Alkyl Phenols



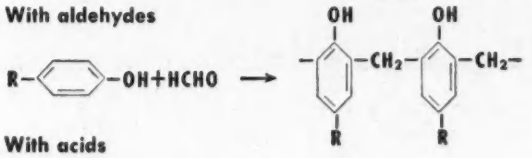
Properties	Octyl Phenol	Nonyl Phenol
Appearance	White flakes	Pale amber liquid
Color (A.P.H.A.)	300	200
Distillation Range	280 to 283°C. (760 mm.)	90%-155 to 195°C. (15 mm.)
Hydroxyl Number	259-275	240-255
Solubility	Insoluble in water; soluble in common solvents.	

Typical Reactions

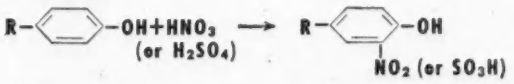
1. With alkylene oxides



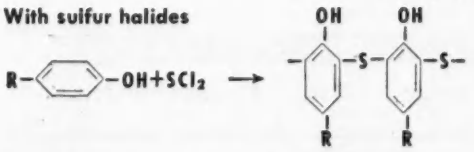
2. With aldehydes



3. With acids



4. With sulfur halides



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—Continued from page 4

sales force composite and the trend for major products, and secondly, opinion from the company's customers.

2. Analysis of the economy and the market:—Basic economic forecast, such as projection of cycles and preparation of economic models; consuming industry and market forecast, such as the relation of products or industry to economic factors, and, thirdly, company sales forecasts.

3. Purchase from outside agency.

Checklists for Preparation

Mr. Everson then gave the following checklist to be used in preparing forecasts from the management viewpoint:—

Frequency of forecasting; comparison with earlier periods; reasons for major changes; logical arrangement, simple and direct presentation, and accuracy.

R. H. Ewell, manager of "Chemical Economic Service" of the Stanford Research Institute, declared that forecasting, primarily long term, is done at Stanford by the use of growth curves. Trial of all methods over a period of years have convinced them that the Gumpert's curve was the best, he said.

Use of Gumpert's Curve

He presented a series of charts, as illustration, which showed that synthetic detergents use will continue to gain over soap and is liable to pass soap consumption; that a similar situation prevails among the synthetic fibers and the natural fibers; that titanium dioxide is becoming increasingly important among the white pigments, and that arsenical insecticides have lost out to DDT.

Dr. Ewell selected chlorine to show how the Gumpert's curve is used with past data. According to the curve, chlorine production will reach 5,000,000 tons by 1960. He said that chlorine manufacturers scoff at such a high figure, but emphasized that they underestimate new uses. In answer to a question from the floor, Dr. Ewell admitted that the problem of such a huge chlorine output is what to do with the byproduct caustic soda.

Purchasing Viewpoint

L. R. Bailey, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., said that from the purchasing point of view, a chemical market forecast need answer but two questions: "How much will I be able to buy? What will it cost?"

In his opinion, purchasing men should not attempt long range forecasts because all prices tend to become relative rather than absolute over an extended period of time. Forecasting the early demise of OPS, the speaker commented that many chemical prices had been held up by their ceilings, rather than the reverse.

Mr. Bailey's address offered a virtual check list of the myriad factors of supply, demand, competition, sales and supplier relationships that must be carefully weighed in any attempt at answering his two key questions. He omitted any discussion of statistical methods, stating that these are a matter of individual preference. Individual judgment is still the prime factor in successful forecasting, he concluded.

Motor Fuel Use in 1966

Motor fuel consumption in 1966 will total 2,200,000,000 barrels, or twice that of 1951, predicted B. R. Putnam, of American Cyanamid Company, in explaining the use of trend lines in forecasting needed expansion of motor fuel catalyst production facilities at the company's Michigan City plant.

Various factors such as increase in two car families and resultant drop in unit fuel use have distorted the pre-war parallel between number of motor registrations and total gasoline consumption, he said, making fuel consumption prediction extremely difficult. Nevertheless, Mr. Putnam hazarded an estimate that future octane ratings would increase as follows in national averages:—

	Octane rating regular	Octane rating premium
1956	87-88	94.-95
1961	90.91	97-98
1966	91-92	98-100

The speaker warned of the many factors that must be considered in translating a consumption forecast to a sales forecast.

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Atomic Energy Program At U. of Mich. Announced

The University of Michigan Law School has announced the program for its fifth annual summer institute, "Atomic Energy —Industrial and Legal Problems," which will be held at Ann Arbor from June 26 to 28 in cooperation with the Michigan Memorial-Phoenix Project.

On the opening day the following papers will be presented:—"Nuclear Reactor Developments," by Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, director of the division of reactor development of the Atomic Energy Commission; "Producing and Using Radioisotopes," by Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, director of the isotopes division of the Atomic Energy Commission; "Public Utilities and Nuclear Power," by Walker L. Cisler, president of the Detroit Edison Company; "Chemical Companies and Nuclear Power," by Edwin J. Putzell, jr., secretary of Monsanto Chemical Company, and "The Canadian Atomic Energy Program," by J. Lorne Gray, general manager of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

The program on June 27 will feature the following presentations:—"Problems of Source Material Mining and Supply," by Carroll L. Wilson, president of Climax-Uranium Mining Company; "Contract Negotiations, Performance and Enforcement," by Clark Center, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation's general manager of the Oak Ridge Installation of the Atomic Energy Commission; "Labor-Management Relations," by William H. Davis, chairman of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel; "Patent Policies," by Casper W. Ooms, chairman of the patent compensation board of the Atomic Energy Commission; "Security and Censorship," by a speaker to be announced, and "Control of Private Development of Atomic Energy," a panel discussion which will be moderated by Bennett Boskey, former deputy general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The final day's program will include the following papers:—"Effects of Radiation," by Dr. Jorn C. Bugher, deputy director of the division of biology and medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission; "Compensation for Injury to Life or Property," by Orris S. Hiestand, jr., assistant counsel at the Oak Ridge operations, and "The Joint Committee—Something New in Government," by Congressman Henry M. Jackson, member of the joint committee on atomic energy. The meeting will conclude with a panel entitled "Round-Up of Problems and Solutions," with Mr. Boskey acting as moderator.

Trade Briefs

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, is now marketing "Redisol" elixir, a new dosage form of vitamin B12 for stimulation of appetite.

Joseph Worpenberg has received a diamond service pin from Emery Industries as the first fifty-year veteran with the concern.

Prof. George Urdang, head of the Institute for the History of Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, will be honored on his seventieth birthday at a dinner in Madison, Wis., on June 13.

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18 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
44 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
ANTHRAQUINONE DYES—20 cans, Kaufmann & Vinson, Bremen
ANTIMONY OXIDE—220 bgs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
REGULUS—900 cs, J Hampton Jr & Co, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Genoa
150 bgs, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—160 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
ARROWROOT—4,452 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC, WHITE—182 bbls, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, John Holt & Co, Durban
1,440 bgs, Beira
ASCORBIC ACID—4 cs, H A Gogarty, Hong Kong
BARBASCO ROOT—416 bgs, J H Rossbach, Belem-Para
BAY OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Roseau
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Roseau
BEESWAX—307 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
97 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
199 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
222 bgs, J H Schroder, Lisbon
41 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Cap Haitien
25 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port Au Prince
50 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
48 bgs, Havana
32 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Rotterdam
BERYL ORE—2,754 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
569 bgs, Beira
BERYLLIUM ORE—204 bgs, Philipp Bros, Beira
BILE—15 cs, J M Rogers, Vera Cruz
1 bbl, J M Rogers, Valparaiso
OX—1 bbl, J M Rogers, Stockholm
BISMUTH—32 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, J D Walsh, Belem-Para
BONE—400 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Barranquilla
517 bgs, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE — 9 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Antwerp
CARDAMOM—80 cs, Landes & Balint, Cochin
20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
CARNAUBA WAX—113 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
223 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
335 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
88 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Fortaleza
3 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Rotterdam
1,372 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—360 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cochin
119 tons, Jacques Missir, Cochin
208 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
37 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Bombay
CASSIA—30 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
100 bls, J H Schroder, Hong Kong
300 bls, R J Spitz, Hong Kong
200 bls, East Ind'a Trading Co, Hong Kong
40 bls, J F Frank, Padang
164 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Padang
OIL—2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,297 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
350 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
440 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cape Haitien
1,261 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
211 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port De Paix
4,025 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bombay
1,035 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
OIL—260 dms, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
50 dms, Sarbhai Agencies, Bombay
250 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Bombay
100 dms, Calcutta
CERIUM CHLORIDE—243 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—997 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CHILLIES—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lagos
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Colombo
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—7 dms, P R Dreyer Inc, Hong Kong
COCONUT OIL—345 tons, Bank of California National Assoc, Zamboanga
1,100 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
274 tons, Bank of California, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COD OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—2,128 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lagos
COPAL GUM—78 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
125 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
236 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
929 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
110 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
445 bkts, Brown Bros, Macassar
CORIANDER OIL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CUBE ROOT—277 bls, Hecht Levis, Kahn, Belem Para
CUMIN SEED—250 bgs, Khosrovshahi Co, Karachi
5 bgs, Charles Mahler, Havana
CUTTLEFISH BONES—276 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Genoa
69 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
100 cs, O C Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
350 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
125 bgs, O C Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DANDELION ROOT—124 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
DRAGONS BLOOD—2 cs, E Miltenberg, Singapore
EPSOM SALT—730 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—134 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Strong Cobb & Co, Yokohama
3 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
35 dms, Hong Kong
FUEL OIL—113,740 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
396,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
162,006 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
105,723 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALENA—367 bgs, Lang Co, Lagos
GALL, OX—5 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Durban
1 dm, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
6 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Melbourne
8 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, London
SHEEP—1 dm, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
GELATIN—5 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Labs, Marseille
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—32 bgs, B H Old & Co, Kingston
275 bgs, John Holt & Co, Port Harcourt
193 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
GLUE, BONE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—171 bls, Tampico
512 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,211 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HYDRAZINE SULPHATE—23 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
37 cks, Rotterdam
JALAP ROOT—22 bgs, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—396 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Bombay
1,345 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
115 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—175 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Lagos
KYANITE ORE—100 tons, Calcutta
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, P Robertet Inc, Barcelona
6 dms, George Uhe Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—20 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Puerto Barrios
52 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—240 bgs, Lisbon
MACE—27 cs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
27 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Macassar
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—109 cks, Henry Sundheimer Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—840 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—800 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
EXTRACT—1,240 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM LEAVES—60 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
MILK POWDER—100 crts, I Grob, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—10,200 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Havana
MONTAN WAX—3 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—3,048 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
1,380 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—400 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, Hull
1,001 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—109 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
95 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
184 bgs, Public National Bank, Macassar
68 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
120 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St Georges
301 bgs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
6 bgs, Wessel Kulenkampff & Co, Castries
149 bgs, H Landes & Balint, Macassar
63 bgs, Wm E Martin Co, Macassar
NUX VOMICA—667 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OITICICA OIL—400 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Marseilles
ORANGE OIL—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseilles
PALM OIL—404 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, Volkart Bros, Bombay
61 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPAIN—13 cs, Valor Import & Export Corp, Matadi
PATCHOULI OIL—12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Belawan Deli
16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
4 dms, Givaudan Corp, Penang
4 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—4,747 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,300 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
350 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER—10 bgs, Charles Mahler, Havana
BLACK—80 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
107 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
160 bgs, First National Los Angeles, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
7 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Lagos
71 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
284 bgs, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp, Cochin
152 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
720 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—31 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
156 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Tandjong Priok
14 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
15 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,971 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
67,825 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
109,869 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
203,357 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,221 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
PIMENTO BERRIES—29 bgs, Tampico
LEAF OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—80 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
35 dms, Moller Trading Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—3 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—455 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Antofagasta
PRUSSIATE—30 kgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—127 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
317 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRITES—321 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUICKSILVER—310 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
151 flks, Tampico
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESINOIDS—2 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Marseille
ROSEMARY LEAVES—140 bls, Lisbon
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Sydney
7,000 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Metal Traders Ltd, Brisbane
2,500 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
3,000 bgs, Melbourne
SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Joensson & Cross, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—55 bgs, H Dolan, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SCHEELITE ORE—111 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
550 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—60 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Girard Trust Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Valparaiso
27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
200 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SILVER, COLLOIDAL—1 cs, Conray Products Co, Marseilles
SUMAC EXTRACT—20 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
TALC—4,500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
565 bgs, L A Solomon & Bros, Bordeaux
TEAWASTE—296 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
15 chts, A M Goldstein, London
25 cs, A M Goldstein, London
THYME LEAVES—140 cs, Seeke & Kade, Marseilles
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE—4 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—16 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—135 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Khorramshahr
80 bgs, Duvekot & Co, Khorramshahr
87 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Khorramshahr
7 cs, J J Duffy Co, Khorramshahr
211 bgs, J J Duffy Co, Khorramshahr
18 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Khorramshahr
78 cs, Ebrahimoff Djemshidoff, Khorramshahr
84 bgs, Ebrahimoff Djemshidoff, Khorramshahr
21 cs, D S Bahary & Co, Khorramshahr
4 cs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Khorramshahr
32 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Khorramshahr
TRIALKYL THIOPHOSPHATE — 25 cbys, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
128 bgs, J H Schroder, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
480 bgs, Cochin
UREA—273 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—42 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
VEGETABLE GUM—50 dms, P Lorillard & Co, London
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—8,984 bgs, Brown Bros, Rotterdam
6,706 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
6,206 bgs, First National Boston, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Hull
1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
200 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOLFRAM ORE—3,827 bgs, Bank of India, Australia & China, Penang
1,454 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Vigo
492 bgs, National City Bank, Vigo
651 bgs, Penson & Co, Leixoes
430 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—11 dms, N I Malstrom & Co, Genoa
16 bbls, N I Malstrom & Co, Genoa
60 dms, Corda Inc, Hull
22 bbls, Warner Schild, Genoa
YEAST—1,800 bgs, Franex Overseas Trading Corp, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Brisbane
7,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
3,600 bgs, Sydney

Boston

NAPHTHALENE — 200 bgs, Chematar Inc, Bordeaux
SAGO FLOUR—340 bgs, American Key Products Co, Singapore

Los Angeles

AGAR—55 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co Inc, Nagoya
CASSIA, SAIGON—100 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR OIL—1,010 dms, Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
COPRA—441.18 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
445.12 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Zamboanga
258.43 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
CAKE—1,494 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Zamboanga
1,494 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
7,000 bgs, The American Trust Co, Cebu
CRUDE OIL—4,635,372 gals, Union Oil Co of California, Amay Bay
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, The Bank of California National Association, Kobe
LIVERMEAL—1,120 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Lyttleton
224 bgs, J H Baker & Brothers, Lyttleton
MOLASSES—1,600 long tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
SEEDLAC—210 bgs, The East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, Getz Brothers Co, Bangkok
100 dbl bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

BONEMEAL—1,104 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
CASTOR OIL—400 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
475 tons, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—2,800 tons, Moore & Munger, Fowey
FLUORSPAR—4,775 tons, A Miller Co, Andes
5,018 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—95,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,066 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ILMENITE ORE—10,200 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Koilthottom
MANGANESE ORE—21,150 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
427 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Banderma
361 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Iskenderuna
MILK POWDER—1,000 crts, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—689,671 gals, Publicker Co, Tanamo
1,237,574 gals, Publicker Co, Manati
1,391,247 gls, Publicker Co, Antilla
397,262 gals, Publicker Co, Havana
PEATMOSS—3,100 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,680 bls, S Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,900 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,713 bls, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—171,575 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
124,009 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,637 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
240,671 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
85,249 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
SODIUM NITRATE—1,503 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Iquitui
TANTALITE ORE—805 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—595 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER — 1,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Pabco Products, Lourenco Marques
CHILLIES—50 bls, D Hecht & Co, Kobe
COPRA—250 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Isabela
250 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oils Co, Castanas
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
CAKE—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
100 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
MEAL—90 tons, T D Stevenson, Manila
80 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
225 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL — 2 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
MACE—14 cs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

Manganese Ore Base Price Boosted 30 Cents by DMPA

An increase in the base price of acceptable manganese ore delivered at the government's purchase depot at Deming, N. M., was announced June 2 by Jess Larson, administrator of General Services and of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Prices paid for acceptable ore received at the depot will be computed on the basis of $2.30 per long ton unit of recoverable manganese, instead of $2 per unit as in the past. Deductions for handling and treatment will be the same.

Mr. Larson explained that the new base price brings payments into line with conditions affecting the production of domestic manganese. The base price, he emphasized, is not the actual amount paid to miners and producers of manganese-bearing ores but the yardstick on which payments are computed. All conditions governing payment for ores received at Deming remain in full force and effect as set forth in the regulation establishing the depot, Mr. Larson said.

Cancer Researchers to Pay More to Use Radioisotopes

Beginning July 1, the Atomic Energy Commission will charge 20 percent of production costs for radioisotopes to be used in the study, diagnosis or treatment of cancer.

During the remainder of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1952, AEC will continue its present policy of making radioisotopes available for cancer studies and treatment free of charge for production costs. More than $1,400,000 worth of radioisotopes have been distributed under this program since 1948. Users have paid transportation and handling costs, but the cost of production has been borne by the AEC.

Sharp & Dohme Opening Minneapolis Branch Today

Construction of the new Minneapolis branch of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has been completed and the new headquarters are scheduled to be open for business today. The new building, located at 1301-11 Bryant avenue, North, is larger than the former quarters at 607 Fifth avenue, South. The branch serves doctors, druggists, dentists, hospitals and veterinarians in all of Minnesota, North Dakota, most of South Dakota, the upper peninsula of Michigan, northwest Iowa, northern Wisconsin and eastern Montana.

Aceto Chemical Introduces 'Ceramol'

Aceto Chemical Company, New York, has announced a new product for cosmetics formulators called "Ceramol." The material is described as a smooth, ivory-white wax made of higher alcohols and higher alcohol sulphates. It is said to produce extremely stable oil-in-water emulsions when compounded with inexpensive oils with or without the addition of lanolin.

Norwegian '52 Codliver Oil Output Seen Even with '51

Norway's production of codliver oil in 1952 is expected to approximate that of 1951 provided fishing conditions remain favorable, reports H. A. Bowman, American Consulate, Bergen. The major cod fisheries began their operations in January and usually bring them to a close in May or June.

Production of codliver oil this season, as of March 22, was reported at 1,320,875 US gallons. This was somewhat below the comparable figure of 1,585,050 gallons in 1951, but somewhat higher than the 1,056,700 gallons reported for the same period in 1950. Production for the whole of 1951 was 3,170,000 gallons.

More boats and more men are engaged in cod fishing this year than ever before. As of late March there were 5,593 vessels and 24,053 men participating in the most important cod area, the vicinity of the Lofoten Islands.

Buyers in the United States, the largest single importing country of Norway's steamed medicinal codliver oil in 1951, were reported recently as being "very cautious" compared with last year. Exports to the United States last year were 330,388 gallons out of a total of 1,726,690 gallons. The Netherlands and Western Germany, second and third-largest purchasers, took 219,117 and 182,883 gallons, respectively.

Lever Promotes Two

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has promoted two members of its executive staff. James A. Barnett, formerly advertising and promotion vice-president, has been elected consumer relations vice-president for the company and a member of the board of directors. J. L. Dampier, formerly vice-president in charge of sales of the Lever division, has been elected marketing vice-president for the division.

Steel Shipping Container Institute Issues Directory of Manufacturers

A new directory of manufacturers covering over 90 percent of the national production of steel shipping containers has just been issued by the Steel Shipping Container Institute, New York.

In addition to listing manufacturers, plant locations and types of containers manufactured, the directory contains factual data on annual production of the various types of containers, utilization by industries and other statistics and traces the development of the industry to the present time. Outlined are the institute-sponsored program of research, development and various current projects being carried out in cooperation with customer industries, associations and civilian and military divisions of the government for the ultimate purpose of providing users with the finest containers possible under best production practice, according to the institute

ACCL Offering New Directory

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories is offering the 1952 revised edition of its directory. Copies are available without charge upon request to the executive secretary, ACCL, 4302 East-West Highway, Washington 14, D. C.

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USP to Hold Parley On Closures June 25

The United States Pharmacopeia has scheduled an open conference to discuss the drafting of official specification for glass container closures June 25 at 10 a.m. at the Pharmacopeia Building, 46 Park avenue, New York. Dr. George D. Beal, research director of the Mellon Institute and chairman of the USP subcommittee on cyclic compounds, will act as chairman of the conference.

Ten years ago, USP and the National Formulary set up standard specifications for the glass of containers for official preparations. Dr. Beal served as head of the USP glass containers advisory committee which developed the containers standards. While it is probable that closures for all types of containers will come under discussion at the June 25 conference, Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of pharmacopeial revision for USP, said that the emphasis of the parley will be on closures used in packaging injectable preparations.

Philadelphia Pharmacy College Alumni Elect 1952-53 Officers

Brua C. Goodhart, treasurer of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, has been named president of the alumni association of that college for the 1952-53 session.

Louis Milner, practicing pharmacist of Philadelphia, is first vice-president, and Dr. M. O. Holland, editor of the *American Professional Pharmacist*, is second vice-president. Paul W. Wilcox, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., has succeeded Mr. Goodhart as treasurer, and Freeman P. Stroup, of the college faculty, was reelected secretary.

New directors of the alumni association are Richard M. Bitner, practicing pharmacist of Lansdale, Pa.; Harold A. Clymer, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; William H. Bergen, practicing pharmacist of Philadelphia; William A. Thawley, of the S. B. Penick Company, and Kenneth E. Shull, chemist for the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company.

Parke, Davis Elects Sweet, Jeeves Vice-Presidents

Election of two new vice-presidents of Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, has been announced by Harry J. Loynd, president. They are Dr. Leon A. Sweet and W. R. Jeeves. Dr. Sweet has held the title of director of research since 1949. Mr. Jeeves has been director of overseas operations since February, 1951. Both retain their former titles in addition to becoming vice-presidents.

Allied Drug Co. Appoints Two

Allied Drug Company, Albany, N. Y., has appointed Morris S. Schwebel director of sales for "Biohepulin," a drug which is said to give relief to persons with diabetic neuropathy, osteoarthritis and other neurophathies. Allied Drug has also named Dr. D. D. Unger medical director of the concern. Dr. Unger was previously associated with the Iodex Corporation.

Merrell Company Completes New Autoclave Laboratory

Completion of a new autoclave laboratory designed to prepare drugs for medical research, has been announced by Nelson M. Gampfer, president of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The new laboratory houses three autoclaves built especially to carry on superpressure organic chemical reactions that would otherwise be impossible to effect or too time consuming and costly to do other ways, he said.

According to Mr. Gampfer, distinctive features of the new two-section unit minimize hazards frequently associated with such operations. Technicians work from behind a one-foot thick reinforced concrete wall, which separates the remote control and operations rooms. Through six-inch port holes fitted with one-inch thick safety glass, operators can see the autoclave equipment. Temperature indicators and pressure recorders, among other specialized electronic instruments, permit careful, accurate control of pressurized reactions at all times.

Vitamin Foundation Awards Nine New Research Grants

Nine new grants for research on vitamins and nutrition amounting to more than $39,000 have been announced by Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, executive vice-president and scientific director of the National Vitamin Foundation. The new grants become effective July 1.

Included in the research projects which will be supported by the grants is a study in Italy on the effect of vitamin B12 on growth of undersized children on low protein diets, one at Harvard University on the influence of nutritional factors on the metabolism of alcohol, and an investigation of the metabolism of vitamin A being carried on at the University of Illinois.

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. Completes New Warehouse

A new warehouse, including packing, shipping and receiving facilities, has been completed by Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., on its plant site at Boulder, Col. The new structure, of two-story fireproof block construction, has widely overhanging eaves on two sides, one covering a truck loading dock and the other covering an open storage area for containers, which can withstand outdoor storage. New and expanded office, laboratory and manufacturing facilities are next on Arapahoe's schedule of construction—some or all of which will be done this year.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Guy W. Clark, technical director of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, has retired after twenty-five years of service.

Continental Can Company, New York, has introduced midget-size aerosol containers for packaging a variety of spray products from insecticides to paints and lacquers.

Bush Aromatics Announces Change in Company Name

Bush Aromatics, a division of the Dow Chemical Company, has officially changed its name to Aromatics Division, the Dow Chemical Company. The change was made to facilitate the accounting and record-keeping of both Dow and its customers, it was said. No changes in production or sales personnel are contemplated. In conjunction with this change, Dow announced that new facilities for increasing aromatic production will go into operation at the Midland, Mich., plant about July 1.

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Lederle Starts Work On New Pearl River Building

Construction has started on a new, four-story office building at Lederle Laboratories, Division American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y. The new building, which will be eighty feet deep and 300 feet long, will provide working space for about 700 administrative personnel. The new building will house executive offices and a number of administrative, sales and service departments. Several sales offices in 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, will also move to the new building. Construction is scheduled to be completed by October, 1953.

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Abbott Laboratories Now Building Teterboro Office

A new one-story brick and steel branch office building for Abbott Laboratories is under construction in Teterboro, N. J., and will be ready for occupancy this fall. Located on the northeast corner of Green and Henry streets, it will provide 26,000 square feet of office and warehouse space.

The new structure will replace the present branch office building at 211 West 14th street, New York. E. L. Shattuck is branch manager and W. H. Sheigert office manager. Abbott's New York branch was established in 1915.

Hacker Selling Melting Pt. Apparatus

William J. Hacker & Co., New York, as American representative for Optische Werke C. Reichert A. G., Vienna, is now offering melting point apparatus, based on the micro-methods developed by Dr. Ludwig Kofler. Hacker, which sells the Reichert line of microscopes, microtomes, polarimeters, landmeters, micromanipulators and centrifuges, is now marketing Kofler hotbenches, Kofler microheating stages and Kofler microfreezing stages.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Lack of demand took its toll in the botanical drug market last week and downward revisions of quotations resulted in an 8 point drop in the market index. Not since September of 1950 has the index been even close to its current level. Uncertainty with respect to domestic consumer requirements over the next twelve months, plus the very severe curtailment of the export market for domestic goods were the principal activating factors in the development.

Further study of primary market collectors price postings for those who do the actual work of collection confirmed the idea that such prices are often lower than a year ago at the corresponding time. Dealers were said to have a larger, than usual carryover stock this Spring. Furthermore, informed quarters said they doubted greatly that botanicals would be gathered if prices remain at present low levels. If quantity is to be attained, prices as high or higher than those of last year will have to be paid—and dealers at this time will not pay such prices. Finally, it was said that inventories next October are apt to be the smallest in several years.

Another sign that collectors this year more than ever seek to avoid surplus inventories was the fact that some official buying lists contain far fewer items than they did last June. In one instance, such a list was thirty-nine items smaller than a year ago. Of the drugs priced for purchase, forty-three were below prices posted last year in June. Only four were higher. The balance were still posted at June, 1951, levels.

More than ever before, consumers were urged to talk frankly with their suppliers, indicating the quantities they will require and the price they are willing to pay. With such information in hand, primary market collectors will adjust buying prices to levels that should bring in the needed drugs.

Balsams

Fir—New crop Canadian balsam has yet to appear on this market and the only price obtainable was $38 per gallon for balsam to be available some time this month; originally, the future delivery price applied on an early June delivery but early June is here and no delivery is yet possible. Sellers in this market are loath to take on too much material at the prices asked in Canada.

Tolu—Under competition on spot, this balsam was offered down to the minimum of $4.75 per pound. As to seller and quantity, the range was to $5.90.

Barks

Black Haw—Most primary market collectors now offer to pay for new crop goods the same price that they posted about a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that root bark appears on some of the specially wanted lists. Unless the bark can be bought cheaper at the origin, prices to buyers seemed likely to hold at about current levels.

Black Willow—Some primary market collectors have raised buying prices on this item while others now post the buying price that prevailed at the corresponding time last year.

Wahoo—While some collectors at the source cut buying prices very sharply on root bark, others have failed to post any buying price whatsoever, indicating a total lack of interest in the item at this time either because of the lack of a market or because carryover stocks will care for needs.

Beans

Vanilla—The market was routine in most respects with spot quotations holding unchanged but being subject to more price competition between dealers than the current replacement quotations would suggest a this time. However, the extremely low levels that now prevail rather served as a check on the extent to which some sellers might shade prices occasionally. Practically everyone selling the item here seemed of the opinion that conditions in foreign markets were such as to make the next general movement of prices a moderate rise.

Flowers

Clover—There seemed to be a fair degree on unaminity with respect to what should be paid for new crop this year. Several collectors offer the same price for new collections and the levels are sufficiently low as to suggest a further drop in spot quotations if the offered prices result in a good sized collection at the domestic origin.

Elder—Buying prices today at the domestic origin are those that also prevailed at the corresponding time last year and it happens that at the moment there is little competition between dealers to get an advantage in new crop deliveries. At least there is no difference in the value which major collectors place on the new crop so far as their prices to the pickers.

Gums

Asafetida—Replacement quotations have changed very little for some time past, giving to the spot market a stability that was rather in contrast with the strictly jobbing character of demand, which, ordinarily, might be expected to bring some shading of prices were replacement costs more favorable.

Karaya—Demand was light, for immediate requirements, and showed little improvement over the jobbing movement that had prevailed over a substantial period of time. Until the principal consuming industries shall experience a long-delayed expansion in activity, improvement in karaya prices would appear to be problematical.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Buying prices for leaves stand fairly uniform in the primary market this year. Most dealers at the source reduced purchase prices by 5c. per pound from levels prevailing a year ago at the corresponding time.

Digitalis—The new crop of domestic leaves has gone into the ground and an excellent acreage should produce a fine yield of high testing material if nature be propitious during the months ahead. Present efforts of the cultivators goes into contract bookings against the time when the crop shall become available.

Peppermint—Some at the domestic origin reduced prices 5c. per pound this year while others quoted exactly what they offered to pay a year ago. However, at this time there is practically no difference in the buying prices of the source collectors.

Rosemary — Portuguese material was slightly higher at 7c. to 7½c. per pound but French and Spanish leaves were free

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, spot, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, ½c. per lb.
China, Honan-Yunnan rolls, unscraped, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
thin, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 7c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 25c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ergot, 50c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, shipment, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, spot, ½c. per lb.
shipment, ½c. per lb.
Golden seal root, 25c. per lb.
Ipecac root, 50c. per lb.
Senega root, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pimento berries, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Spanish stemless, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
204.6	212.6	212.6	181.9	223.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 29

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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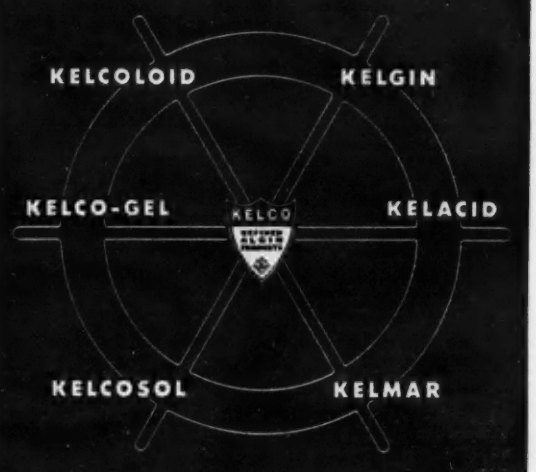

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from change in price. Demand was for immediate needs only.

Sage—Some on spot shaded Dalmatian leaves to 55c. to 56c. per pound while others held out for the 56c. end of the range. Spanish stemless was lowered to 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Stramonium—Some in the domestic primary market reduced buying prices by 5c. per pound this year, while others dropped them but 2c. but the end result was that most collectors offered to pay practically the same price for new collection. .

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Local quotations were lower at $7 to $7.50 per pound and although there was not much buying last week, the position appeared to be reasonably steady and in line with the future prospects for replacement prices in Europe. The local price fall traced to lack of demand and position-taking with respect to what will have to be paid for the 1952 crop.

Roots

Black Hellebore—Curtailment of collection seemed likely to result from the crop of 15c. per pound in Spring buying prices. Furthermore, prices now posted are virtually identical with respect to several collectors, which suggests that they are not disposed to compete for whatever root is dug.

Golden Seal—Prices weakened further on spot and while root became $3 to $3.05 per pound while powder stood at $3.25 to $3.30. Untested goods could probably be bought for about 20c. less. Collectors do not encourage collection at this time, having in mind the very restricted sales outlet during the past year. Buying prices are fully 50c. per pound less than a year ago.

Ipecac—The downward trend of spot prices was resumed with the appearance of more competition locally. Whole root became $6 to $6.25 per pound and powder was $6.25 to $6.50, depending on quantity and seller.

Mandrake—It remains to be seen if present posted prices result in the collection of quantities sufficient for manufacturing needs during the next consuming year. It does not appear that collection is to be stimulated until buyers give evidence of their probable requirements. Buying prices at present are 13c. to 15c. below levels at the corresponding time last year. In the Spring of 1951, individual collectors buying prices were as much as 3c. to 5c. per pound apart. Today, such prices show a substantial degree of uniformity.

Pink—The article is being ignored by some primary market collectors. Others have posed buying prices that are identical with those effective in the Spring of 1951. Compared with prices that have been paid on spot, country buying prices would appear to be relatively low except for the fact that few have any idea of how much root will be required by consumers this year.

Senega—Almost total lack of an export market accounts for the further and very drastic drop in spot prices. The market reached $1.70 to $1.75 per pound last week. Prices that local dealers were willing to pay the origin were so low that some on spot fear that collection will drop very sharply in 1952, leaving a real chance for acute shortage should export revive later in the year. Spot quotations stood 80c. below levels prevailing in June, 1951.

Seeds

Anise—Czech seed was a fraction higher at 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Other varieties of anise lacked change in price.

Cardamom—Fancy bleached cardamom now afloat was still offered at $4.15 per pound, which was in sharp contrast with a recent spot quotation of $3.80. Decorticated seed from Guatemala was lower at $2.90 to $2.95 per pound. Also, Green cardamom was reduced, Alleppey and Ceylon seed becoming $1.90 to $1.95.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was shaded to 7c. to 7½c. per pound and held little interest for buyers. Other kinds remained unchanged but were also in slow request.

Cumin—Iranian and Syrian seed were reduced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound, becoming identical with Indian seed, Moroccan seed remained at 19c. to 19½c.

Poppy—Polish and Turkish seed were reduced to 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Dutch remained steady at 12½c. to 13c. Demand was for immediate requirements in practically all cases.

Spices

Cassia—Prices stiffened. Batavia long-stick rose to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Unscraped Honan-Yunnan rolls were up to 25c. to 25½c. All medium Saigon advanced to 29c. to 30c.; thin, 51c. to 52c; broken, 26c. to 27c. Stocks continued to shrink slowly and replacements reached here rarely.

Clove—Prices rose sensationally to $1 to $1.05 per pound for either Madagascar or Zanzibar spice on the spot. Replacement was higher, offerings were limited in size, and still higher prices would cause no local surprise.

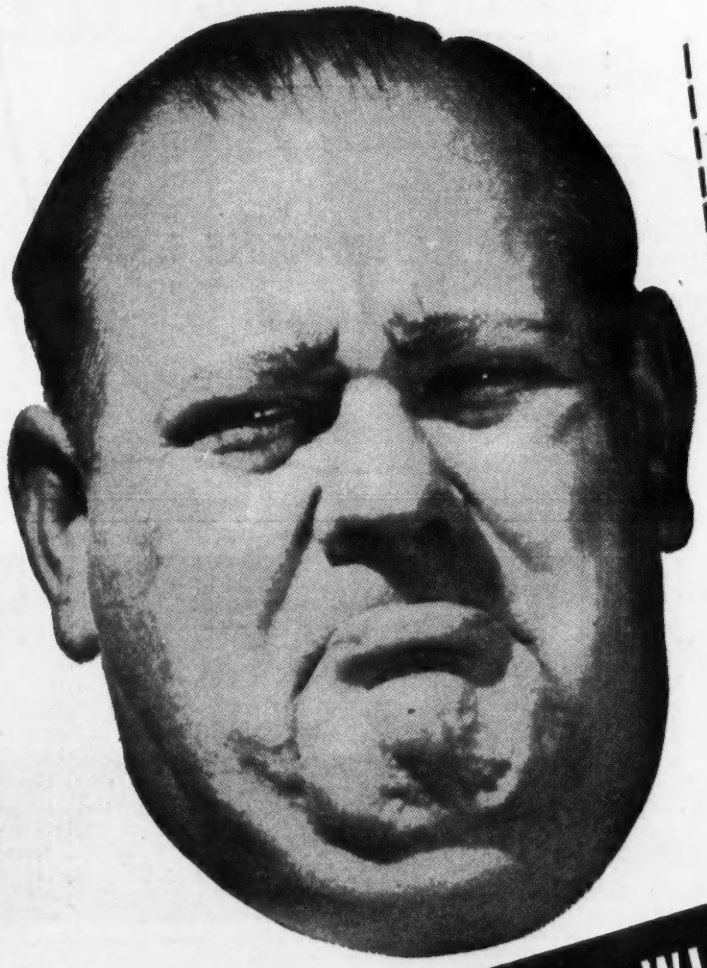
Ginger—African root on spot was advanced to 17½c. to 18½c. per pound but one quoter of shipment root named a lower price at 15c. to 15½c. but it seemed to be a price subject to confirmation. Jamaica root developed no change in price. Split Nigerian on spot was shaded to 14c. to 14½c. per pound and shipment became 12½c. to 13c.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 continued to decline, reaching 82c. to 83c. per pound. West Indian remained at 84c. to 85c. but was under sharp competition.

Nutmegs—East Indian nutmegs declined once more, reaching 29c. to 30c. per pound under poor demand. West Indian remained at 28c. to 29c. per pound as an open quotation but shading would not surprise.

Pepper—A return to high volume demand, originating usually among short in-

—Continued on page 69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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading continued unexcited in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market last week. Sales were limited mainly to occasional orders for materials apparently required immediately. Replacements of most items were freely offered from abroad, often at very attractive prices, but dealers had little need for new material where their stocks were large. Few price changes occurred. The most startling change was made in the clove oil price, which jumped sharply higher, reflecting the recently advanced cost of the buds. Grapefruit oil, which was in short supply, was also priced higher. Declines in oils were limited to individual suppliers and were generally competitive. Included in the list of reductions were bergamot, mace, West Indian nutmeg and petitgrain oils. Anethol was slightly lower in some quarters. The price index remained unchanged at 197.6.

From all indications, the clove oil situation may be expected to remain troubled throughout this year. There was a very limited supply available at the origin and the next crop was expected to be smaller than the last. Shippers were taking a very firm view of the situation and were attempting to realize still higher returns. The spice took a sharp turn upward and the oil increase naturally followed. The current price level was just about double that of a year ago. Clove leaf oil, which was less desirable, was priced considerably lower and appeared to be in adequate supply to cover the needs of those consumers who could use it as a substitute for bud oil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, 75c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anethol, 3c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, Italian, 75c. per lb.
Mace oil, 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
197.6	197.6	201.0	132.7	218.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—This market remained in the same condition as in the past several months. Supplies continued to diminish gradually with no possibility of receiving replacements from China. This has caused a steady tightening of prices, which were presently quoted at $1.85 to $2.35 per pound. This situation will probably continue to exist as long as the Korean conflict continues.

Bay—According to observers in the trade, this market has shown a gradual weakening tendency due to a lack of demand. However, it was stated that the shippers at the origin continued to ask higher prices for their material. On spot, there were adequate stocks available and quotations remained unchanged.

Bergamot—Although this remained one of the firmest items on the market, one dealer was able to offer some at a new low price of $15 per pound, some 75c. below the previous minimum. Other offers ranged to $16.50 per pound. Very limited quantities of oil were to be had from the origin and the high spot prices have kept many usual buyers out of the market.

Bois de Rose—The price floor remained unchanged with the result that the spot market was quite steady. A few offers were made at the low level of $4.20 per pound, but most quotations were somewhat higher, ranging to $4.70 a pound. Stocks were still sufficient to cover the requirements of consumers, although there appeared to be less material currently available for shipment.

Cananga—It has been reported that there was little or no good oil to be had from the origin. On spot supplies were quite short, with only a few of the dealers holding stocks. Quotations were high and firm.

Caraway—The new crop has become ready and has had a depressing effect upon the market, which dropped in price several weeks ago. There were plentiful supplies both on spot and at the source and a noticeable lack of demand. Quotations stood at $3.75 to $4.75 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Some dealers held good stocks of this oil, which was offered at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound. They reported that there was small interest shown in buying at this time, but prices remained steady at the source, where it was said that the cost of labor made it impossible to drop prices.

Citronella—Following a period of fluctuation, the Ceylon oil appeared to be settled at a level of prices which stood at 80c. to $1.10 per pound. The market was generally quiet with plenty of oil available on spot and at the source. The Java-type oil remained quite weak at 60c. to $1.10 per pound. Stocks were very abundant. Buying continued at a good rate.

Clove—With the spice market moving skyward, this oil has become an extremely expensive material. Last week saw the range of quotations jump some 75c. per pound higher to stand at $5.75 to $6.35 per pound. Very few dealers were willing to handle the oil at these prices and supplies were extremely limited. The quantity of spice which was available from the source was very small and observers expected that this would remain a troubled market at least for the remainder of the year.

Dillweed—There has been a pick up of interest among consumers of this material now that the pickling season has gotten underway. This has resulted in a slight firming of the spot market which had been dormant for the past year. Stocks were large enough to accommodate all normal requirements. The next crop will not be ready until late in the summer.

Eucalyptus—At this time of year, there should normally be offers from Australia for delivery in the fall. However, this year there has been no stir from that source yet. From all indications there was not too much oil to be expected and shippers have claimed that their cost of production will make it impossible for them to come down in their prices. On the spot market, there was little interest shown in the oil by consumers, since the active season comes on toward winter. Spot quotations remained unchanged.

Grapefruit—With more of a demand current, this scarce citrous oil moved higher in price last week. The lowest quotation reported stood at $2.50 per pound. This was an advance of 25c. per pound. Elsewhere, the oil was offered up to $2.60. Small quantities were available and replacements seemed to be unobtainable.

Lemon—Californian oil has grown exceedingly short in the face of a heavy demand. Stocks on spot were limited and replacements were meagre. What little oil there was to be had was priced quite firmly at $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. There was a wide spread of prices for the imported Italian oil. It ranged on the spot market from $5.65 to $10.75 per pound. The highest quality oil remained stable, while less expensive grades fluctuated from time to time.

Lemongrass—The market was quiet and without special feature during the past week. Supplies on the local market were comfortably ample and replacements were obtainable when needed. Quotations have apparently settled, following a bit of fluctuation recently. Quotations ranged from $1.60 to $2 per pound. Demand was steadily good and derivatives of the oil were in an improved supply position.

Lime—The new crop was said to be in the early stages of production in Mexico and the West Indies and, thus far, there was no definite indication as to its success. It was reported, however, that prices being asked for the new oil showed little variation from those which were in effect last year.

Mace—One supplier of this oil was able to offer it at a reduction of 10c. per pound last week. This made for a minimum quotation of $3.50 per pound and a range up to $5.25 a pound. The oil was in plentiful supply with replacements easily obtained and only a moderate demand existed.

Nutmeg—A decline of 10c. per pound occurred in the price of the West Indian variety last week. It was offered at $3.50 to $4 per pound. Supplies were large and a soft market prevailed. The East Indian oil was similarly easy with replacements readily available. It was unchanged in price, ranging from $3.80 to $5 per pound.

Orange—Observers reported that the Californian crop was considerably easier than it has been. Supplies were available for replacement and prices remained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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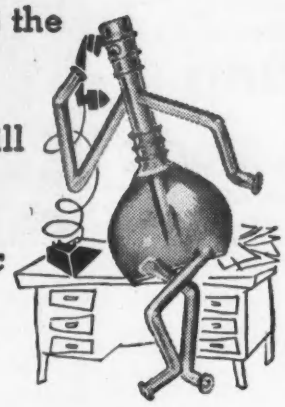

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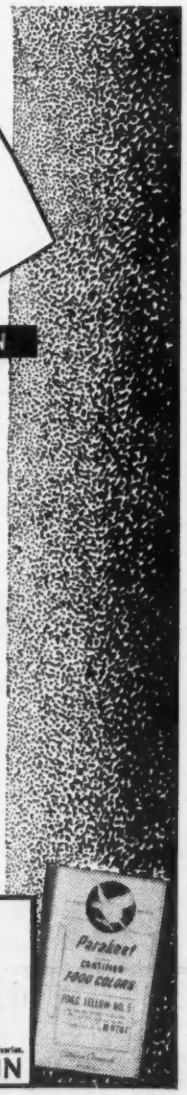

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steady at $1.80 to $2.75 a pound, according to brand. The Florida crop has been completed and it was said that there would probably be a rather small carryover. Prices, which have been well-maintained, were quoted at $1.80 to $2.25 per pound. There was practically no Messina oil to be found on the spot market, the high cost having discouraged purchasers. Demand for domestic oil continued at a brisk level.

Patchouli—No change has occurred in this market, which remained sluggish and lacking in interest. There remained large quantities of oil which cost dealers high prices, but which were being offered at very attractive prices, ranging from $7.50 to $14.75 per pound. No interest was displayed in the replacement market and sales were few.

Pennyroyal—An easy, quiet situation prevailed. There have been quotations made from the source for new crop, but no great interest was shown. On spot there were good stocks available at prices of $3 to $4 per pound. It was reported that there was some shading of these prices in order to stimulate business.

Petitgrain—About the only South American oil which was easy, this material was priced at $2.75 to $3.75 per pound, showing a decline of 35c. per pound. Spot stocks were adequate and replacements were quoted at attractive prices. A very limited demand was reported.

Sage—According to members of the trade, there was very little activity in the Dalmatian oil market. Little or no new material was being offered from the origin and spot stocks remained adequate, since consumers were reluctant to pay the high prices being asked for the available oil. It was quoted at $10.25 to $10.75 per pound.

Wormseed—With no prospect of relief in this market until next October, it would appear that the material could only grow tighter and more troubled. There was a very small amount of oil still to be had on the spot market and virtually none available from the country. There has been a strong foreign demand since last winter and dealers were hard put to meet it. Current quotations remained at $7.85 to $8.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—With supplies of this aromatic currently quite plentiful, producers were able to reduce the minimum quotation by 3c. per pound. In drums, the NF quality was offered at $1.27 to $1.60 per pound. Demand was reported to be routine.

Anisic Aldehyde—There continued to be only a moderate interest shown in this material. Stocks were large and moved slowly. Production was maintained at a steady rate and prices remained unchanged at $2.45 to $2.80 per pound.

Benzophenone—According to producers, there was a comfortable supply of this material available and all orders could be filled quite readily. Production was unhampered and market quotation continued unchanged, ranging from $1.40 to $1.70 per pound.

Citral—In keeping with the ease of the lemongrass oil market, this aromatic derivative was reported as being in a very comfortable state. Production could be accomplished without a hitch and basic materials were favorably priced. The range of quotations stood at $4.25 to $4.70 per pound. Buying was said to be steady, though not rushed.

Eugenol—Some producers of this material continued to quote it at the prices of $3.80 to $4.25 per pound, but production has been greatly curtailed by the lack of clove buds and oil. In fact, clove bud oil was currently priced above the level of the derivative. However, there continued to be good supplies of clove leaf oil at considerably lower prices and many producers have been forced to turn to that material for their production of the aromatic. Others have simply stopped its output for the present time.

Hydroxycitronellal—This, like all other citronella oil derivatives continued to be large and production made easy by the ample supplies of low-priced oil. Demand was steady and prices at $6.10 to $6.70 per pound were quite favorable to the buyer.

Ionones—This market was quite untroubled because of the availability and attractive price of the basic lemongrass oil. Production has been steady and quotations comparatively low. Methyl ionone was quoted between $4.65 and $6.75 per pound, depending upon grade. Both alpha and beta ionones were also in a good position, from the standpoint of the consumer.

Musk—Producers reported a good supply of these synthetics, particularly of xylol. Production was untroubled, there being ready supplies of basic materials at present. Prices remained steady for all types with ambrette ranging from $5.60 to $5.85 per pound, ketone between $5.35 and $5.60 a pound and xylol at $1.60 to $1.90 per pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—Adequate stocks were available and replacement could be made from the steady production. Demand was reported to be good, though not particularly brisk. Prices remained at the unchanged level of $1.57 to $2.15 per pound.

Terpineol—An easing of the pine oil situation has resulted in a very comfortable market for this derivative. Its output was steady and stocks have been built up to a level which allowed sufficient material to cover any inquiries which might normally be received. Prices were easy at 36c. to 43c. a pound for prime grade and 48c. to 50c. for the extra grade.

Vanillin—The supply situation has eased to a considerable degree, according to members of the industry. The guaiacol and lignin derivatives were quite comfortable with offers priced from $3 to $3.15 per pound, depending upon quantity. Even the tight eugenol derivative was more available in some places. This material was offered at prices of $5.50 to $6.75 per pound.

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Obituaries

Michel J. Fortier

Michel J. Fortier, vice-president and general manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died May 31 while playing golf at the Pepper Pike Country Club. He was forty-eight years of age.

Mr. Fortier joined the John Lucas Company, Philadelphia, a Sherwin-Williams subsidiary, in 1928. Three years later he was named a sales representative for the parent firm in New Orleans, La. In 1935 he took over the duties of division manager for the company in New Orleans, and in 1940 became district manager of Sherwin-Williams' Mississippi Valley district.

By 1943 Mr. Fortier had advanced to district manager of the north central district. A year later he was named vice-president and general manager of the Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit, Mich., another Sherwin-Williams subsidiary. In 1944 he also was elected a vice-president and a director of Sherwin-Williams and became executive assistant to the president. In December, 1945, Mr. Fortier was named vice-president and general manager, the post he held at his death.

Quinton T. Dickinson

Quinton T. Dickinson, manager of the coaltar chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J., died June 1 at his home there. He was fifty-seven years old.

An authority on coaltar chemicals, Mr. Dickinson had been with Calco since 1928. He was a member of the Chemists' Club of New York, the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, and the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

George Drapeau, retired pharmacist and a member of the Maine legislature in 1915-16, died June 2 at his home in Brunswick, Me. He was eight-two years of age.

James A. Fennell, a member of the New York office of Esso Standard Oil Company, died June 3 in that city. His age was thirty-one.

Albert T. Glassmire, vice-president of the Hudson Glue Company, Newark, N. J., died June 2 in Philadelphia.

Charles Herrold, jr., electrical engineer with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., died May 30 in Hempstead, L. I. His age was forty-eight.

Sam F. Hobbs, chairman of the Muscle Shoals Commission in 1931 and United States representative for Alabama's fourth district from 1935 to 1951, died May 31 in Selma, Ala. He was sixty-four.

Ira D. Joel, vice-president of the Whitehall Pharmacal Company, New York, died May 30 in Poundridge, N. Y. He was sixty years old. Mr. Joel joined Whitehall Pharmacal in 1917 as a chemist and bacteriologist. He was made director of chain store sales in 1945, and a vice-president in 1947.

H. R. Standiford, an engineer and structural designer for forty-two years, died June 1 in New York. His age was sixty-five. Mr. Standiford, among other projects, supervised construction of a sulphur recovery plant for the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company at Madagora, Tex., built a power and steam plant for the Aluminum Ore Company at Mobile, Ala., and put up a gasoline refinery for the Eastern States Petroleum Company, Houston, Tex. From 1932 to 1941 he served as plant manager for the New Jersey Clay Products Company.

Edward H. Wright, 3rd, Central American and Caribbean representative for the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, died June 4 in Orange, N. J. He was forty-six years of age.

Shell Moves Four Depts.

Headquarters offices of Shell Chemical Corporation's advertising, manufacturing operations, distribution and marketing operations departments have been moved to 11 West 42nd street, New York. The telephone number (JUdson 6-5000) remains unchanged. The move was necessitated because of lack of space at 50 West Fiftieth street, headquarters of other Shell Chemical units. The four departments now located on 42nd street expect to return to the Fiftieth street location within a year.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

terests on spot, resulted in a sensational rise in prices on black pepper at the very beginning of the week. At that time, numerous lots were sold but it became increasingly clear that a shortage in June deliveries would be inevitable. Quotations were advanced under this heavy trading and reached $1.43 to $1.45 per pound for spots. Afloats became $1.40 to $1.42; June shipment, $1.32 to $1.35; July shipment, not often quoted but reported around $1.25 to $1.27 at times. White pepper rose to $1.80. India gained strength from the local advances. One quarter on spot ventured to predict a future spot price around $1.75 unless prevailing conditions shall change substantially.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.52 per pound; afloats, $1.47; June shipment, $1.36; July shipment, $1.29.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, June 4.—Following were spot prices, per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—

Anise, Chinese, star, nominal at 80c. per pound. Cassia, China, Honan, Yunnan, scraped, 27c.; broken, 26c.; unscraped, 25c.; broken, 24c.; Saigon, broken, 26c. Celery seed, French, 34c.; Indian, 22c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 26½c.; No. 0000, 38½c. Clove, Madagascar, $1.15; Zanzibar, $1.10. Cumin seed, Indian, 19c.; Iranian, 18c. Marjoram, French, 29c.

Also, mustard seed, California brown, 11c.; Montana yellow, 10c. Nutmeg, East India, 27c.; West India, 25c. Pepper, black, $1.43; red Haitian, 51c.; white, $1.70. Poppy seed, Dutch, 13c. Sage, Dalmatian, 43c. Savory, French, 20c. Sweet basil, 75c. Thyme, French, 24c.

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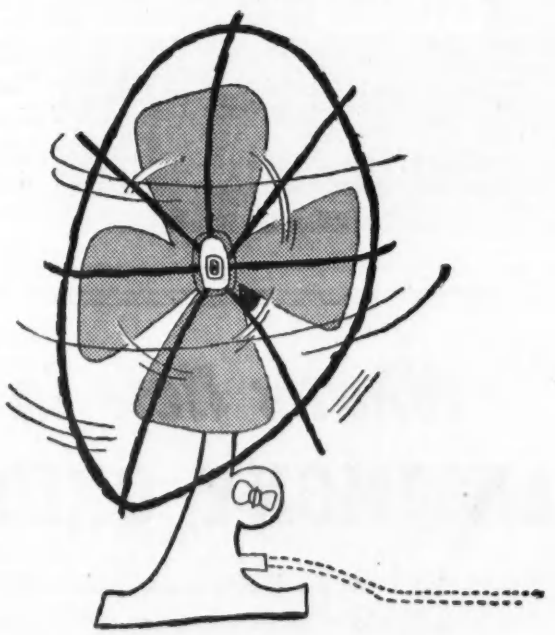
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Protective Coatings Materials

Two reductions in zinc metal last week brought with them lower prices in the various zinc pigments, zinc dust and lithopone. Orange and bleached shellac, Argentine casein and metallic lead paste were also lower. These changes brought the weekly index down 2.2 points.

Prices on a number of colors, on which there had been a new system of 5 percent discounts for several weeks, reverted to the old system of a flat price. In some cases this meant fractional differences in price, but these were looked upon as adjustments rather than actual price changes. The reversion to the old pricing system affected iron blues, chrome yellow and orange, orange molybdate, red lithol and toluidin toners, zinc yellow and chrome green.

In the synthetic resins field, conditions were pretty much unchanged. Spottiness prevailed in demand for alkyds and supply held at a high enough level to accommodate the market. Melamines were in average demand and supply was ample. Petroleum hydrocarbons were moving well and supply was ample. Urea-formaldehydes held to former levels as far as movement of material was concerned and supply was up to the market.

Consumers of natural gums continued to take material in small amounts. There was little buying ahead and, on the whole, demand was of a spotty nature. Citrates continued to move in good volume, and there was no problem with supply. Putty oil was a little slow, largely as a result of the recent weakness in vegetable oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Lead, metallic paste, 3½c. per lb.
Lithopone, ordinary, 2/5c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, 1c. per lb.
Lemon No. 1, 3c. per lb.
Lemon No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 3½c. per lb.
Oxide, Amer. process, lead-free, 1.85c. per lb.
Leaded, 35%, 1.20c. per lb.
50%, 0.95c. per lb.
French process, green, red, white seal, 1.85c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
186.8	189.0	212.5	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of carbon black in April declined 2 percent below March. The largest decline was in the production of SRF grades. Shipments of furnace grades held steady; contact shipments continued to decline. Exports in March recovered from the February slump. The following figures, in pounds, are from the Bureau of Mines.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Apr., 1952	89,056,000	51,047,000	140,103,000
Mar., 1952	94,090,000	53,372,000	147,462,000
Apr., 1951	81,113,000	54,718,000	135,831,000
Jan.-Apr., 1952	370,060,000	208,526,000	578,586,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	307,088,000	214,522,000	521,610,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Apr., 1952	84,138,000	37,465,000	121,603,000
Mar., 1952	83,995,000	40,316,000	124,311,000
Apr., 1951	79,011,000	47,925,000	126,936,000
Jan.-Apr., 1952	338,624,000	161,646,000	500,270,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	302,951,000	204,628,000	507,579,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Apr., 1952	113,018,000	168,983,000	282,001,000
Mar., 1952	108,100,000	155,401,000	263,501,000
Apr., 1951	25,968,000	75,208,000	101,196,000
Jan.-Apr., 1952	113,018,000	168,983,000	282,001,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	25,968,000	75,208,000	101,196,000

Exports[1]

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Apr., 1952	[2]	[2]	[2]
Mar., 1952	12,654,000	19,033,000	31,687,000
Apr., 1951	14,052,000	31,982,000	46,034,000
Jan.-Apr., 1952	33,353,000	50,934,000	84,287,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	41,397,000	71,321,000	112,718,000

[1] From records of Dept. of Commerce.
[2] Not available.

Blues, Iron—Prices were rounded off in most quarters last week to settle at a straight 39¾c. per pound. The high of the range, however, remained unchanged at 45c. In practically all quarters prices had been on a 5 percent discount basis, but as of last week that system was abolished in favor of a flat price.

Green, Chrome—The CP price for the 5-30 percent last week stood at 35c. The 31-50 percent and the 50-60 percent were at 38c. These new figures represented a slight adjustment in quotations as a result of the abolition of the 5 percent discount method of pricing that had prevailed for a few weeks.

Production of the CP, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 492 short tons in March. This compared to 550 short tons for the previous month and to 741 for March a year ago.

Lead Paste, Metallic—A reduction of 3½c. per pound was effected in this material last week, as a result of the recent reductions in the price of lead metal. Demand, however, continued to hold at a steady, average level and the supply remained high enough to take care of the demand without any difficulty. The new prices were:—in 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots, 33¼c.; 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots, 33¾c.; 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots, 34¼c., and 200 to 2,000 pound lots, 34¾c.

Lithopone—The ordinary declined 2/5c. per pound last week, resulting from the two declines in zinc metal. This made the postings for the material 7½c. in carloads and 8¼c. to 8½c. in less than carloads.

Orange, Chrome—The molybdate, CP, was produced in the amount of 234 short tons during the month of March, according to recent information from the Bureau of Census. In the previous month the production amounted to 270 short tons. The figure for March a year ago was 504 short tons.

Orange, Molybdate—A price of 41¾c. per pound was established last week as the short-lived system of offering a 5 percent discount was abolished and the customary flat pricing system was returned to.

Red Toners—Lithol stood at 76c. last week, with no high of the range price. Toluidin was at one price of $1.33. These figures were unchanged but they did represent, in all but one quarter, the abolishing of the former system of allowing a 5 percent discount and the returning to a flat pricing method.

Tungstated Colors—Demand was on the slow side, although it was pointed out that there had not been any sharp drop. Buyers were said to be holding off because they want to see how things develop. Supply was high enough to accommodate the market without any difficulty and there were no changes reported in the recently re-established prices.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The price of the CP last week stood at 29¼c., which represented a slight downward adjustment that resulted from the placing of the materials on a flat pricing basis as opposed to the 5 percent discount basis that had been in effect a few weks.

The Bureau of Mines reported that production of the CP amounted to 1,888 short tons during March. The figure for the previous month was 2,198 short tons and for March a year ago it stood at 2,769.

Yellow, Zinc—Chromate was posted at 22½c. and basic at 23¾c. last week. These figures were on the straight pricing basis to which producers had returned after posting their prices on a 5 percent discount basis for several weeks.

Output of the chromate, it was reported by the Bureau of Census in its latest report, amounted to 662 short tons for the month of March, as compared to 804 for the previous month. The production in March a year ago stood at 598 short tons.

Zinc Dust — This material settled at 19½c. in carloads and 20½c. in less than carloads at the close of the week. The changes amounted to a decline of 3½c., resulting from the declines in the metal.

Zinc Oxide—Reductions were noted in the various types last week as a result of two declines in the metal. Following are the carload prices, and the amounts they were reduced:—American process, lead-free, 15¾c., down 1.85c.; 35 percent leaded, 15¾c., down 1.20c.; 50 percent leaded, 15¾c., down 0.85c.; French process, green seal, 17½c., down 1.85c.; French process red seal, 17c., down 1.85c., and French process white seal, 18c., down 1.85c.

Fillers and Extenders

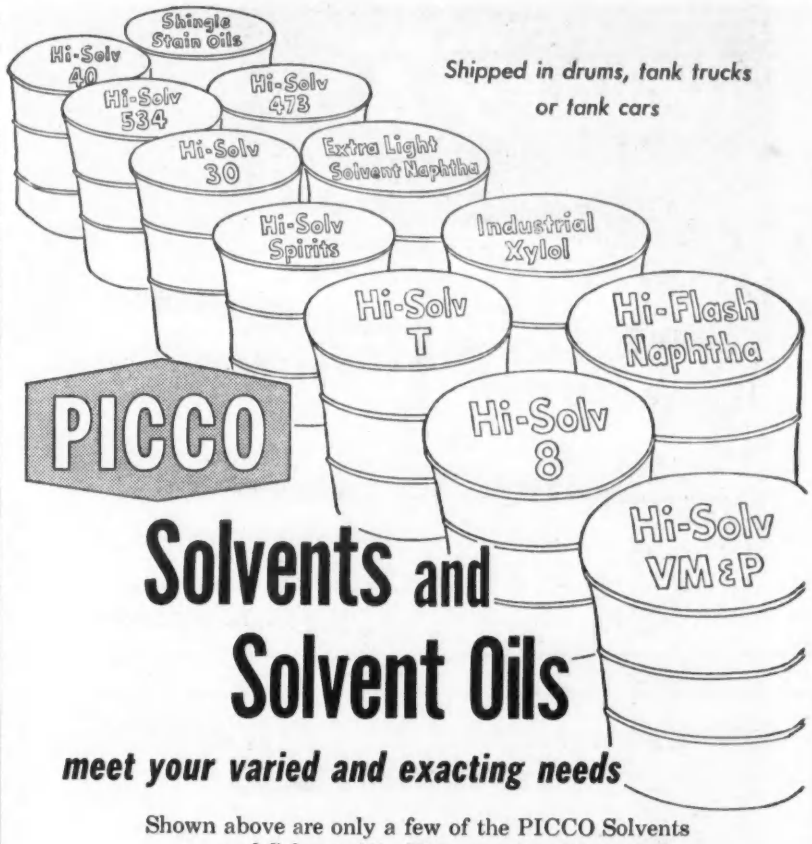
Barytes—Production in Nova Scotia, which accounts for about 98 percent of all barytes mined in Canada, amounted to 92,828 tons last year. This was an increase of 18,824 tons over the production of the previous year and was almost double the figure for 1949, according to a recent report.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Conditions were pretty much what they had been last week, with the demand still characterized by a spottiness. Supply was high enough to take care of it without any trouble.

Maleics—There was no change in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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demand picture from recent weeks and supply continued on the free side.

Melamines—Supply was strong enough to present no particular problem in the filling of orders, while demand ran along at average levels. One source, however, said it found demand surprisingly good at this time.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Despite the recent strike, it was reported by one source that May had been a very good month and that material continued to move well last week. Supply was on the plus side of balance, it was reported. Prices held steady, as they had done for some time.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Demand, on the whole, was continuing at about unchanged levels, although in one quarter it was called surprisingly good. Supply was ample for current requirements.

Natural Resins

Conditions in the market for gums were without any particular change during the period under review. Demand was still on the spotty side and consumers, for the most part, preferred to take their material in small amounts, largely to cover their immediate needs. Supply was sufficient for this kind of demand, although it was said that stocks carried locally were probably not great enough to withstand comfortably any sharp upturn in ordering. Stocks at the source were ample, but there were some delays in arrivals in New York as a result of some ships sailing with only partial cargoes and stopping enroute to pick up additional freight.

Exports of Manila copal from the Philippines last year totaled 1,200,000 kilograms, valued at about $500,000, according to statistics from the Bureau of Forestry there. They were slightly higher in volume than pre-war average exports. The output could be increased substantially, it was said, if scientific methods of collection were used and production not confined to a few areas.

Shellac—The price schedules of the orange grades were reduced from 2c. to 3c. per pound last week. Lemon No. 1, which went down 3c., was quoted within the range of 32c. to 34c. per pound by various firms. The other grades of orange were down 2c., lemon No. 2 becoming 30c. to 31c. per pound for bags. Superfine was 28c. to 29c. per pound. TN became 26c. to 27c. per pound. All prices were for bags.

The price of bleached was also reduced 1c. per pound last week. The current prices for bonedry were 47c. per pound in bags, 48c. per pound in barrels, and 50c. per pound in kegs. The refined material was 57c. per pound in bags, 58c. per pound in barrels, and 60c. per pound in kegs.

There was not much change in the market picture with regard to the supply and demand relationship. It was said that activity was fair and supplies were adequate. Consumers had no trouble in getting enough material for their immediate requirements. The India market has been easier lately.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The demand for acetyltributyl, tributyl, acetyltriethyl and triethyl was said to have been very strong in the past few months. Additional plant facilities which had been put into operation recently made supply no problem. Tributyl was posted at 39c. in tankcars, 40½c. in carloads and 41½c. in less than carloads. The others were 36c. in tankcars, 37½c. in carloads and 38½c. in less than carloads.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
H	**	...	...	7.25*	7.30*
I	...	...	7.20‡	7.25*	...
K	...	...	7.20‡	...	...
M	...	...	7.27*	7.25*	...
N	...	...	7.20‡	...	7.10‡
WG	...	7.32*	7.25*‡	...	7.20‡
WW, X	...	7.50*	7.44*‡	7.50*	7.495*

Sales, USDA

**	184*	1.781*	1.178*	644*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	**	...	...	774	
Shipments	...	...	...	721	2 203
Stocks	...	11.755	11.755	12 298	10.195

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N, $3.40; WG, $3.50; WW, X, $3.60.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	**	4.25†	6.50*	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	**	.534†	.538†	.531†	.5425†

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	**	...	...	758	22
Shipments	...	...	...	333	1 207
Stocks	...	3.376	3.376	3 801	2.616

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l., 74c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

**	.49†	.445†	.445†	.445†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags.
** No market, holiday.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price of Argentine material dropped another ½c. last week, bringing the price range down to 15¼c. to 16½c. per pound. The price of domestic standard material remained steady. Domestic premium was quoted at 36c. to 38c.

The general picture of the casein market was one of fair business activity. The supplies of imported casein were adequate to meet consumer requirements. The supply of domestic material was not quite as high as the imported product.

There was some uncertainty among importers as to what conditions would prevail after the June 30 deadline for section 104. One importer said that there was an even chance that licenses would be extended in either case, whether the regulation is, or is not, extended. In any event, the answer will not be known until there is some congressional action. At present,

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importers were unable to take any more material unless they were assured that it would arrive well in advance of the deadline.

Oil, Putty—Demand was reported to be a little slow at this time, largely as a result of the recent weakness that had been evident in vegetable oils. Supply was high enough to take care of the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty. Prices were unchanged at 10c. in tankcars, 11c. in carloads and 12c. in less than carloads.

Silica Gel—Production figures from the Bureau of Census indicate that the production of this material during the month amounted to 8,372 short tons, or a considerable drop from the previous month's figure of 7,262 short tons. There were no production data available for the month of March a year ago.

Linseed, Cotton Oils on June Sales List of CCC; Flax Off

The Commodity Credit Corporation last week announced its June list of commodities available for sale during the month. Contained in the domestic list were dried whole eggs, nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, and refined cottonseed oil. These products are also available for sale for export at the same price as domestic sales, except in the case of cottonseed oil, which is available for export at the market price.

Flaxseed was dropped from the sales list, but CCC said that it has about 152,000 bushels of old crop stocks of this product available in scattered odd lots in the Minneapolis, Minn., area. Inquiries regarding this flaxseed should be addressed to the commodity office of the Production and Marketing Administration in Minneapolis.

The prices at which the products will be offered during June are as follows:—Linseed oil, 198,000,000 pounds, market price on date of sale; Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow, bleachable, 75,000,000 pounds, market price or 17¾c. per pound, whichever is higher; nonfat dry milk solids, spray process, 7,000,000 of 1951 production and 7,000,000 pounds of 1952 production, 17 cents per pound for 1951 production and 7,000,000 pounds of 1952 production and 18 cents per pound for 1952 production; dried whole eggs, 1950 pack, 1,000,000 pounds, $1.03 per pound in storage at warehouse.

Goodrich Chemical Names Pittenger Agent in Detroit

J. E. Pittenger has been appointed "Geon" materials sales representative in the Detroit, Mich., area for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Pittenger joined B. F. Goodrich in 1943 as a technical man, and was named general foreman at the Port Neches, Tex., GR-S plant in the same year. He became a chemical engineer in the sales service laboratory of Goodrich chemical in 1945, and in 1947 was made a technical service engineer. He moved to the sales department in 1947 in New York and in 1950 became senior sales representative in that area.

Bonner Chemicals Develops Polyester Resin Plasticizer

Bonner Chemicals, Inc., Leominster, Mass., has developed "Bonner L-894," a new polyester resin plasticizer. The product is said to enable users of nitrocellulose to reduce the gap which now exists between pyroxylin and vinyl. Films plasticized with "Bonner L-894" are claimed to exhibit high gloss, high flexibility and high tensile strength. Entirely soluble in alcohols and both aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, "Bonner L-894" is reportedly compatible with cellulose esters, ethers, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and some of the vinyl copolymers.

Durez Acquires Plant Site

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has announced purchase of a 100-acre plant site at Reesedale, on the Allegheny River near Kittanning, Pa. President Harry M. Dent said the location was selected in part because of its nearness to coal, an important cost factor in the manufacture of the firm's plastics and chemical products.

Heat Seal Coatings Data Offered

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has published data sheet C-66, which describes a number of heat seal coatings formulas designed for use on paper, glassine, aluminum foil, and cellulose acetate. The data sheet is available on request to American Resinous.

Pratt & Lambert Elects Roy Lindsay President

Pratt & Lambert-Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has elected Roy W. Lindsay president to succeed Harold E. Webster, who has been made board chairman. Mr. Lindsay joined Pratt & Lambert in 1908. He has served successively as chief chemist, manager of industrial sales, assistant treasurer and general sales manager. In 1927 he was elected to the board of directors and the following years was made treasurer. In 1930 he was elected a vice-president.

Mr. Webster also started with the company in 1908. He rose from receiving clerk to purchasing agent, assistant treasurer and, in 1923, was made secretary. He was elected a director of the company in 1925, senior vice-president in 1926 and president in 1930.

Trade Briefs

James H. Heroy, jr., has been named general manager of the brush division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Walter A. Benz, president of Strohmeyer & Arpe, New York, has been elected a director of the National Council of Importers.

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NAME AND NUMBER	Viscosity (G-H)	Acid Number	Sapon. Number	Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Color (Gardner)	PROCESS	REMARKS	USES
1 Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Aged and filtered		
2 Pale Boiled	B	4-6	189-195	.937-.941	10-11	Driers added in special processes	Light color	Thinning pastes
4 Kettle Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.938-.942	14-15		Fast drying, durable	Thinning pastes, exterior paints, shingle stains and turpaulin paints
5 Kettle Double Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.939-.944	17-18		Similar to #4—more driers	
11 Aged Raw	D	3-7	195-200	.946-.952	8-10	Oxidized	Low viscosity	Printing inks, patent leather, linoleum and oil cloth
12 A. T. Bodied Raw	O	4-6	208-215	.960-.965	8-9		Medium viscosity	
13 Heavy Bodied Raw	Z2	6-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10		High viscosity	Flat paints
14 Heavy Bodied Boiled	Z2	6-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10	Oxidized with driers added	Similar to #13	
16 Bleached Bodied Boiled	Z2	6-8	215-230	.995-.999	6-8		Light color	Flat white paints
17 Miscible Blown	Z2	4-6	215-230	.995-.999	7-8	Specially processed	Good thinner miscibility	High volatile content paints
21 Stainless Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	Low staining	Grinding white pastes
23 Grinders'	A	9-12	189-195	.931-.935	7-8	Acid refined	High acid number	Grinding high lead nuetest pastes
25 Refined	A	4-6	189-195	.931-.935	5-7		Medium acid number	Exterior house paints
27 Zinc	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Chemically treated	Low acid number	High zinc content paints
30 Non-Break C. T.	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	No break at varnish cooking temperatures	Low cost varnishes
31 Non-Break S. H.	A	2-5	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Mechanically treated		
33 Diamond V	A	5-9	189-195	.931-.935	9-11	Acid refined	High acid number varnish oil	High drier content varnishes
35 General Purpose	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Bleached	Light colored varnish oil	Varnishes and paints
37 A. A. Varnish	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Chemically treated	Medium acid number varnish oil	Light colored varnishes
41 E. W. Varnish	A	1-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5		Low acid number varnish oil	
43 Perfection	A	0.1-0.6	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Alkali refined	Very pale and neutral	Highest grade varnishes
45 Bodifast	A	0.1-1.0	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Alkali refined and specially treated	Fast bodying	For fast kettling operations
47 Superfast	B	2.0-3.0	195-205	.941-.945	6-7		Extremely fast bodying	For extra fast kettling operations
51 Pale Heat Bodied A+	A+	1.5-3	189-195	.931-.935	4	Heat bodied	Pale color, uniform viscosity; may be blended to obtain other viscosities.	Paints, enamels and varnishes
53 Pale Heat Bodied Q	Q	3-6	189-195	.952-.957	5-6			
55 Pale Heat Bodied Z2	Z2	9-11	189-195	.965-.970	6-7			
57 Pale Heat Bodied Z5	Z5	10-12	189-195	.967-.972	6-8			

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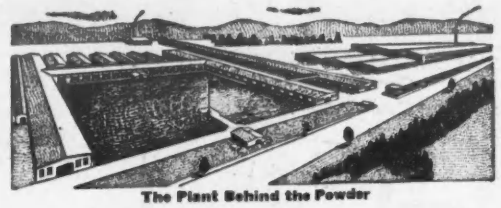

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Italy, with Abundant Edible Oil Supply, Facing Problems

With a record olive oil output now estimated at 354,000 metric tons (plus some 40,000 tons of sulphur oil) and a substantial carry-over from last year's large imports of vegetable oils and oilseeds, Italy has an abundance of edible oils and a serious problem in the management of its stocks and price, reports L. J. Reda, American Embassy, Rome.

Olive oil producers have been demanding government protection against competition from cheaper seed oils and the oil seed crushers have been demanding protection from the imports of refined oils. The government has some 70,000 tons of vegetable oil stored to its account from relatively high cost imports and also holds about 30,000 tons of domestic olive oil. Several steps have been taken and others are under consideration in an effort to bring greater stability into the market and to minimize financial losses.

Oilseed imports in 1951 totaled 140,093 metric tons, up one-third from 1950. Soybeans were most important at 38,594 tons. Of these, about 75 percent came from China and most of the remainder from the United States. Copra at 32,725, mainly from the Philippines was second in importance, followed by 18,015 tons of flaxseed, mainly from Argentina and Eritrea. Other substantial imports included 11,260 tons of rapeseed, mainly from China and 7,697 tons of castor seeds from several sources in Asia and Africa.

In the case of vegetable oils, imports totaled 87,333 tons and represented a 25 percent increase from 1950. Soybean oil from the United States at 30,103 tons was the largest single item. Peanut oil from India, coconut oil from Ceylon, palm oil from Africa, and linseed oil from Argentina made up the bulk of the remainder.

Imports presumably will be reduced sharply in 1952, particularly of edible vegetable oils and oilseeds which compete with olive oil. Re-exports of certain fats and oils may also increase to relieve the pressure of large stocks on domestic prices. During 1951, Italy exported some 5,000 tons of oilseeds and 2,800 tons of vegetable oil, mainly soybean oil.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Eases Duties of Charles Lemperly

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Charles M. Lemperly vice-president and director of public relations. Mr. Lemperly, who has been with Sherwin-Williams for forty-five years, and has been its director of sales for the past nine years, asked for the change, feeling it advisable to ease up somewhat in his activities.

Mr. Lemperly joined Sherwin-Williams in 1917 as a junior clerk in the advertising department. He was made advertising manager in 1914, which post he held for nearly thirty years. He is a director of the company.

Witco Issues Mildewproofing Report

A newly revised and expanded technical service report covering mildewproofing agents with respect to government specifications has been made available by the Witco Chemical Company, New York. The report contains brief summaries of many government specifications calling for mildewproofing of canvas, cotton duck, burlap, rope, net, webbing, cord, belting, thread, twine and felt. Copies may be obtained by writing Witco at 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, for Report P-17A.

Brazilian Carnauba Wax Crop Seen Off Slightly

Acccording to the best information available, the 1951-52 carnauba wax crop in Brazil amounted to approximately 12,300 short tons—just slightly less than a year earlier—reports Richard A. Godfrey, American Consulate, Fortaleza.

About 40 percent was produced in the State of Ceara and another 40 percent in Piaui. The severe 1951 drought in northeast Brazil restricted the gathering of carnauba because a large segment of the labor force migrated from the stricken area. Also, the drought retarded the full development of the second cutting of palm fronds from which the wax is recovered. However, relatively favorable prices at the beginning of the season and the increased use of machinery to extract the wax powder from the fronds helped maintain production.

According to unofficial statistics, exports from Ceara and Piaui dropped to 9,636 tons in 1951 compared with 11,385 tons in 1950. It is likely that the total exports for all Brazil in 1951 were more than 10 percent below the record total of 14,033 tons during 1950. Moderate increases were noted in recorded exports to Europe and Asia but there is some contention that part of this wax was actually delivered to the United States at a savings in dollars through currency exchanges.

Monsanto Plastics Sales Headed by R. C. Evans

The appointment of Richard C. Evans as general manager of sales of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass., was announced June 5 by F. A. Abbiati, vice-president and general manager of the division. At the same time, Mr. Abbiati named Charles Lichtenberg as assistant to the general manager.

Mr. Evans joined Monsanto as a salesman in 1940. He has served also as branch office sales manager and product sales manager. Mr. Lichtenberg was employed as operations vice-president of the Resinox Corporation when that concern was purchased by Monsanto in 1939. He has been assistant general manager of all sales at the plastics division since 1947.

Manuel Gets Mair Trophy

D. R. Manuel, vice-president in charge of general sales for Frost Paint & Oil Corporation, has been named Man of the Year by the Minneapolis Sales Executives. He was awarded the Edmund F. Mair trophy, in recognition of his services in sales management and civic activities.

Arabol Opens Texas Plant

Arabol Manufacturing Company, supplier of industrial adhesives, New York, has opened a plant in Itasca, Tex., marking the tenth unit in its nation-wide chain of plants and warehouses. Both production and sales in the Itasca plant will be under the supervision of Roger A. Bailey.

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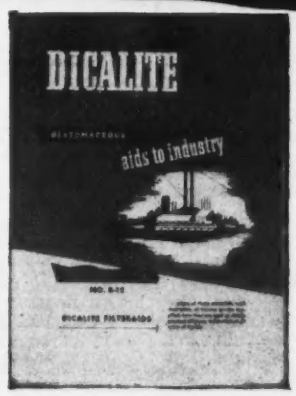


Sumner Chemical Elects Hartgerink Vice-President

Sumner Chemical Company, New York, has elected Elmer Hartgerink vice-president and plant manager at Zeeland, Mich. Mr. Hartgerink has also been elected to Sumner's board of directors, along with

Elmer Hartgerink

Ralph L. Ericsson, vice-president in charge of sales for the company.

Dr. W. J. Croxall has been named associated director of research, while Dr. Mitchell F. Zienty has been made assistant research director in charge of the Elkhart, Ind., laboratories. Dr. Albert P. Centolella has been appointed assistant research director in charge of the development and pilot plant laboratories at Zeeland, and Fred I. Chase has become assistant plant manager at Zeeland.

Recently completed additions to the Sumner facilities include an expansion of the research laboratories at Elkhart, a warehouse building and a new solvent-recovery plant at Zeeland. An increase in control laboratory facilities has also been completed at Zeeland, and expansion of the pilot plant laboratory is currently under way.

Griffith Presented Hyatt Award for Melamines Work

Palmer W. Griffith, west coast technical sales director of American Cyanamid Company, received the eleventh annual John Wesley Hyatt award "for achievement of wide importance to the plastics industry" June 6 at the award banquet at the Pierre Hotel, New York. Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, made the principal address at the ceremonies. Gordon Brown, president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, made the presentation to Mr. Griffith for his work on the development of melamine resins. The award consists of a gold medal and $1,000.

Mr. Griffith joined Cyanamid in 1922. During the next thirteen years he engaged in plastics research at the company's laboratories at Warners, N. J. His work during these years culminated in his development of melamine-formaldehyde resins and molding compounds. In 1935, Mr. Griffith was transferred to sales engineering and technical service activities. He moved to the company's Los Angeles, Calif., office in 1943 to take charge of technical service on the west coast.

Beckwith-Chandler Post to Johnson

Herbert A. Johnson has been appointed sales manager of the auto refinish division of Beckwith-Chandler Company, Newark, N. J., a divisioon of Devoe & Raynolds Company. He replaces Jack Masters who resigned recently. Mr. Johnson joined Beckwith-Chandler a little more than two years ago as an auto refinish salesman for the Chicago-midwestern territory.

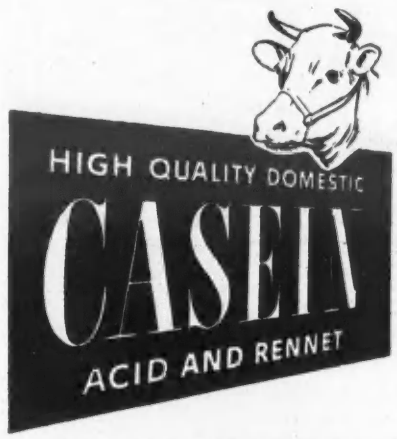
Phil. Paint Technicians Outing Fri.

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing Friday at the Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa. The program will feature golf, soft ball, tennis and dinner. The program will start at noon.

Trade Briefs

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has placed "Dulux" interior varnish on the market.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has voted a stock purchase plan for key employees.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week, was the strength of edible oils, which continued to climb reflecting the advance in soybeans, and crude oils. Prices were lifted fractionally to 1½ cents per pound. Business was spotty and of moderate volume, chiefly for prompt delivery. Offers of crude cottonseed oil from mills continued to dwindle. Supplies of peanut oil also were scarcer, as the government has not resumed the release of peanuts for crushing and sales of crude took place at an advance of 1½ cents per pound. Soybean oil was much stronger and made net gain of ½ cent. Coconut oil continued to move upward with copra. Offers for shipments were light for both items.

While activity increased in edible oils, trading in industrial oils continued slow. Activity in linseed oil was confined to withdrawal of oil against former contracts, with consumers showing little interest in later requirements, resulting in keener competition. Tung oil continued strong and in limited supply, with oiticica oil was unsettled and merely nominal. Demand for dehydrated castor and refined fish oils also was limited.

Fatty acids reflected the recent advances of oils and fats and prices were lifted ¾ cents for red oil, stearic and tallow fatty acids while coconut, cottonseed and soybean fatty acids were boosted 1 cent per pound.

The better grades of tallow were in active inquiry for export delivery. Sales of fancy and extra were reported at a fractional advance, while lower grades were unchanged.

Carnauba wax remained firm at the recent advance due to recently announced floor prices for shipment. Prices for shipment were higher for all grades and resale cost of North country, No. 3 crude at New York was figured 10 cents above the spot market. Trading was more active, with consumers operating cautiously at higher quotations. Firmer primary market stiffened ouricury wax and spot stocks were raised 2 cents per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed futures remained on a steady basis last week, reflecting the firmness of soybeans and crude cottonseed oil. Trading was fairly active and mixed with the trade absorbing July oil. The strength of crude cottonseed oil as a result of the recently announced support program brought increased buying interest and short covering. Prices were slightly higher and reached new high ground for this move. Consuming for refined oil was moderate as buyers were not inclined to follow the upturn.

Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and firmer. Prices were up ½c. per pound. In the Southeast and Valley, 12½c. was bid and 12¾c. asked for tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Texas was nominal at 12½c.

CCC offered for sale during June some 75,000,000 pounds of bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil at the market price or 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. storage locations, whichever is higher.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	700	15.15	14.70	15.05S
September	530	15.39	15.00	15.23S
October	417	15.50	15.10	15.32S
December	323	15.69	15.30	15.47S
January	2	15.55	15.55	15.50N
March	37	15.83	15.64	15.55S
May	7	15.65	15.65	15.65S

Total sales, 2,016 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 12½c. bid and 12¾c. per pound asked, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading quiet. Crude soybean oil, 11⅜c. asked and 11¼c. bid, for tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal stocks light. Soybean meal in active demand. Cotton crop making progress, weather clear and hot.

Linseed Oil

Consumers stepped up the demand for oil against former contracts, but continued to show little interest for later requirements. Quotations were without change, and steadier due to the stronger flaxseed market. Raw oil was offered at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 16¾c. per pound, New York basis. Other drying oils also were quiet, except tung oil which was scarce and in good inquiry.

Commodity Credit Corp. dropped flaxseed from its June list for sale during the month, except a limited quantity of about 152,000 bushels of old crop seed in scattered odd lots in the Minneapolis area. Inquiries for this flaxseed should be addressed to the commodity office of Production and Marketing Administration in Minneapolis. CCC offered 198,000,000 pounds of linseed oil at the market price on date of sale.

Minneapolis.—Buying of linseed oil was light during the holiday-shortened (four-day) week and only small replenishment sales were made, area crushers reported. There was no interest in forward commitments as rank and file of trade preferred to watch new-crop developments, holding to the sidelines on purchases. Users made steady withdrawals against contract balances. Crushers quoted raw linseed oil at 15.7c. per pound for warehouse basing and 15.5c. per pound for carloads, both basis tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	7,080,000	9,540,000
Since Sept. 1	318,360,000	393,280,000

Flaxseed—Increased offerings improved volume of business. Market became firmer and advanced sharply late in the week.

Minneapolis.—The liberal offerings of cash flaxseed were readily absorbed by crushers, merchandisers and exporters the past week. The trading range was narrow, veering from $3.95 to $4 per bushel. Buyers took 50 cars and 4,325 bushels (in trucklots) of flaxseed in the spot market and 21 cars and 28,500 bushels in trucklots on a to-arrive basis. Actual receipts, mostly against old contracts, amounted to 130 cars for the week, compared with 162 cars in the preceding week and 53 cars in the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to about 23 cars as against 33 cars in the preceding week and 13 cars in the same week last year. The Upper Midwest crop made very little progress as cool, damp weather halted growth. Sunny skies late in the week were expected to help

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acids, fatty, coconut, 1c. per lb.
cottonseed, 1c. per lb.
soybean, 1c. per lb.
stearic acid, ¾c. per lb.
tallow, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Oils, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ⅜c. per lb.
New York, ¼c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 15c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, 1½c. per lb.
refined, 1½c. per lb.
Red, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref. alkali, 1c. per lb.
clarified, 1c. per lb.
salad, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, ouricury, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 8, 1951
131.4	129.3	123.0	117.3	197.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, 1952, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	22,325	55,150
Crushed	305,597	432,902
Stocks at mills	518,480	801,752

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	106,633,000	143,727,000
Stocks at mills	65,173,000	85,916,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	123,723,000	136,955,000
Factory and whse. stocks	[1]432,135,000	*413,893,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	146,191	201,182
Stocks at mills	46,396	47,336

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	70,456	99,628
Stocks at mills	28,820	36,325

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]99,405	139,589
Stocks at mills	[3]233,682	256,261

* Revised.
[1] Includes 42,100,000 pounds owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.
[2] Includes 24,628 bales first cut, 69,790 bales second cut, and 4,987 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 602.1; first cut, 581.3; second cut, 612.9; and mill run, 553.0 pounds.
[3] Includes 81,296 bales first cut, 137,597 bales second cut, and 14,789 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Margarine Output: April

Margarine production totaled 101,136,000 pounds in April, compared with 96,762,000 pounds in March, and 71,393,000 pounds, April, last year, according to the Census Bureau.

	April—Uncolored	April—Colored
Stocks, beginning of mo.[1]	2,875,000	12,326,000
Production	12,151,000	88,985,000
Shipments	12,272,000	86,733,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	2,754,000	14,578,000
Production by type of package[2]		
One pound		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	4,964,000	86,702,000
Bags (plastic)	3,647,000	.....
Bulk		
Pats or chips	.....	1,108,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,540,000	1,166,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of April were 21,655,000 pounds and 22,419,000 pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Production of Oleomargarine: Cumulative Monthly and Annual Totals

	Uncolored	Colored
1952—4 months (Jan.-Apr.)	57,398,000	382,696,000
1951—4 months (Jan.-Apr.)	94,828,000	260,008,000
1951 annual production	211,104,000	825,237,000
1950 annual production	437,402,000	499,643,000
1949 annual production	684,516,000	177,246,000

areas with sufficient moisture. In the critical drouth areas of North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota, only scattered rains were noted. A good soaking rain was badly needed over the general area. Many farmers in drouthy areas were still holding back on planting of flaxseed due to the dry topsoil.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	226,100	156,400	42,500	57,800
Since Sept. 1	21,377,100	24,637,900	4,403,700	5,399,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming inquiry continued light, with actual sales restricted to immediate needs. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Crude oil continued strong and advanced to 9½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast with sales reported thereat. At New York tankcars were quoted at 10½c. Deodorized and cochin type oils were advanced 1c. per pound.

House bill 7188 providing that coconut oil produced from copra grown in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands shall be exempt from the 2c. per pound processing tax was passed and sent to the President for his signature by the senate June 2. The bill provides for the same exemption of the 2c. tax in effect on coconut oil, from copra derived from the Philippines or any possession of the United States. The basic processing tax of 3c. per pound would still apply.

Copra — Market was firmer and shipments were lifted to $140 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, up $5 per ton.

Corn—Higher competing oils strengthened this market. Crude oil advanced ¼c., with sales at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offers were scarce. Refined oil was sold at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined — Prices were up with the higher cost of crude. Tankcars were quoted at 16¼c. per pound, New York basis.

Oiticica — Buying interest continued slow. Prices were unchanged and nominal. Refined oil was quoted at 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York. Drums were held at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Improved trading stiffened this market and good quality edible oil was lifted 15c. per gallon. Sales took place at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid as to quantity. This level could have been shaded for high acid oil. Lower prices for shipments from primary sources have not materialized, resulting in increased buying interest for spot oil. Olive foots were quiet and quoted nominally at 16½c. per pound, drums, for small lots.

Palm—Trading was confined to small lots. Prices were unchanged and steady. Clarified oil was quoted at 13¾c. per pound, drums, spot and 12¼c. per pound, seller tankcars.

Peanut—Prices continued to move up sharply. Trading was active in crude and sales were made up to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, a net gain of 1½c. for the week. The government did not release peanuts for crushing last week. Offering were scarce. Trading in refined oil was reported 21.80c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Rapeseed — Consuming inquiry continued to lag. Quotations were merely nominal at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Soybean—Higher cost of soybeans, combined with improved demand resulted in a stronger market and lifted prices ½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold to 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. July was nominal at 11¼c.; September was moved at 11⅜c. Refined salad oil was higher and held at 14c. per pound ,tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified were lifted 1c. per pound.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	64	11.40	10.75	11.30@11.42
September	73	11.60	10.97	11.48@11.52
October	13	11.60	11.40	11.50@11.60
December	18	11.75	11.48	11.60@11.70
March	8	11.75	11.75	11.70@11.80

Total sales, 176 contracts.

Tung—Trading was spotty, but the market continued in a firm position. Offerings were scarce. Light sales were reported at 39¾c. to 40c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. July was quoted at 39½c., same basis. Drums were unchanged and steady at 41¼c. to 42c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases — This market was unsettled and quotations were off ½c. per pound, except choice white which held steady. Export inquiry was slow, with domestic buyers taking limited lots at the lower levels. Yellow was sold at 4¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white was nominal at 7¼c. to 7½c., as to seller; house, 4½c. and brown, 4¼c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and unsettled. Trading was reported slow. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 12¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago May 30 totaled 66,555,600 pounds, compared with 55,377,170 pounds May 1, and 26,746,050 pounds May 30, last year.

Tallow—Market was stronger under active export business and short covering for immediate delivery. Fancy and extra was advanced ¼c., while other grades were unchanged. Fancy was reported sold at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and extra, 7c. Special was quoted 6c. and No. 1, 5¼c., same basis. Export inquiry was active, with sales of fancy reported at 7½c. and 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.a.s. for early June shipment.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming demand was reported at a standstill. Prices were more or less nominal at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, drums, spot delivery according to quantity. Offers from Newfoundland have been withdrawn due to low bids.

Refined Fish—Trading was fair, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged, but could have been discounted for carlot quantities. Light pressed oil ranged from 11c. to 11.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined 1c. more as to seller. Crude menhaden oil commanded more interest and moderate sales were reported at 7c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, and 6c. Gulf ports, for summer delivery.

Los Angeles.—Demand continued to improve last week for Canadian herring oil. Supplies moderate and held at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle. Domestic production of tuna oil continued light. Crude oil quoted 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Pedro, with trading confined to less carlot quantities.

Fatty Acids

Higher cost of fats and oils strengthened this market and prices were raised ¾c. to 1c. per pound. Red oil, stearic acid and tallow fatty acids were advanced ¾c. per pound and coconut, cottonseed and soybean fatty acids, 1c. per pound. Red oil, single distilled was quoted at 12¼c. per pound, and double 14¾c. per pound, tankcars; stearic acid, single pressed, 12c. per pound, carlots; double, 12½c. and triple, 14¾c., same basis. Coconut fatty acid, 17¼c. per pound, tankcars; cottonseed, 10c., and soybean, 11c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — The Alabama, Georgia, and Florida Cottonseed Crushers Association held their annual convention in Savannah, Georgia, on June 1, 2, 3. For the first time in many years there was not an oil mill representative present that had at least a few cars of meal to sell. The supply of meal in the southeast, except for very limited tonnage held for local trading, was practically non-existent. There is hardly enough trading of domestic to establish a market. The few cars that were offered from resale sources figure from $2 to $3 per ton over mill's ceiling prices. Imported flakes and meal were still offered for shipment from abroad. Prices, qualities, and grinds vary con-

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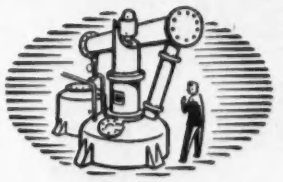
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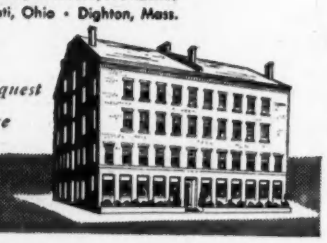

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siderably, and it is very difficult to establish any definite market on imported meal.

Linseed Meal—Sold up production continued to affect trading. Market strong at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—There was no change in the linseed meal picture, with virtually no offerings from processors at ceiling levels. Nominal prices on extracted linseed meal were $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was quoted by crushers at $71.50 to $72 a ton, bulk. In sacks, extracted linseed meal was priced at $78 per ton, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller at $79.50 per ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	5,320,000	16,800,000
Since Sept. 1	441,900,000	703,860,000

Peanut Feed—Since the government stopped releasing peanuts for crushing, supplies of feed have gradually dwindled. Few cars of old process feed were available for any shipment, although there was a small supply of solvent feed offered for shipment June through August. Forty-five percent old process was firm around $93 to $94 per ton f.o.b. mill points and solvent forty-five percent at $92 f.o.b. South Alabama mills.

Soybean Meal—Actual trading in soybean meal throughout the southeastern states continued light. Most feed manufacturers seemed to be well covered except for a few spot fill-in cars from time to time. Soybean meal mixtures were fairly steady at $87 to $88 per ton bulk, Decatur, June-July shipment. Southeastern production pure meal is practically unobtainable except in rare cases of resale cars.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery Market was unchanged and fairly steady. Crudes were held at current prices. Refined grades also were without change.

Carnauba — Buying interest increased following the higher schedule for replacements from Brazil as a result of floor prices announced recently by the Bank of Brazil. Prices of replacements of carnauba were about 10c. per pound higher than the local market. Trading was more active last week for consumers and dealers account at the recent advance. Supplies on spot were not liberal, as importers have been carrying light inventories due to hand to mouth buying during the past year. No. 3 crude was quoted at 95c. to 98c. per pound, and refined, $1 to $1.03 per pound, on spot as to quantity. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, and No. 2, $1.24 to $1.26, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—This market was firmer with carnauba and refined was higher on spot and for shipment. Spot stocks were held at 82c. to 84c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1952, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	291,849	444,554
Crushed	603,877	646,200
Stocks at mills	969,220	1,281,248

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	204,138,000	218,381,000
Stocks at mills	112,344,000	109,645,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	198,641,000	183,469,000
Factory and whse. stocks	130,234,000	*109,459,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	467,227	494,712
Stocks at mills	57,023	53,968

* Revised.

Leather Chemists View

—*Continued from page 7*

nam, of United Shoe Machinery, described the isolation and purification of a major constituent of chestnut wood tannin. They outlined the preparation of certain derivatives and reported on preliminary structural investigations. C. W. Beebe, F. P. Luvisi and M. L. Happich, of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, stated that Tennessee Valley oak bark gives a satisfactory tannin extract, but that there is a considerable variation in the tannin content and composition of barks from trees in the area.

Zirconium Tannage

I. C. Somerville and J. Wendkos, of Rohm & Haas Company, suggested a comprehensive method for the determination of metals present in white leather tanned with chrome and zirconium which may have been given titanium dioxide, clay, lithopone, chalk and talc, as fillers and in finishing. They also proposed a simplified method for use in control work when only a few of these ingredients are present.

F. O. Schmitt, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported on "Recent Advances in the Theory of the Structure of Collagen and Other Fibrous Products." Edwin E. Ochs, of John R. Evans & Co., reviewed the history of the development of and the practical applications of the use of carbon dioxide for deliming in conjunction with the bating process for kid leather.

Color Measuring Technics

Pointing out that the four major problems to which spectrophotometry and color measuring technics are now being applied in the textile industry are analysis of colorants, solution of shading problems, production control and filing of information on color, H. R. Davidson, of General Aniline & Film Corporation's central research laboratory, discussed briefly the theoretical background for color measurement, noting the ease with which the methods may be employed in the leather industry.

R. C. Jurney, jr., and C. H. Geister, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., discussed crocking measurements of buffed and unbuffed leather, dyed under identical conditions, and described comparative tests of the crocking of suede leather and woolen fabric dyed with the same dye. E. B. Randall, C. W. Mann, J. R. Kanagy and J. Mandel, of the Quartermaster General's office and NBS, told of a study that has been made on the influence of the size of a plunger on the bursting strength of leather.

William T. Roddy and Robert M. Lollar, of the Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, discussed "The Correlation Between Some Physical Properties of Leather." The concluding item on the technical program was a roundtable discussion by the New England Tanners Club on soaking operations, beamhouse procedures, bating, pickling, tanning, and finishing.

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Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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CENTRIFUGES
40" perforated, steel, Tolhurst.
40" perforated, SS, Fletcher.
24" Bird, CH, SS, series 200.

COLUMNS—TOWERS
8'x36'x⅜" Absorption (2—UNUSED).
5'x51'x⅜" Absorption, ASME 20 trays (2).
5'x38'x⅜" Absorption ASME, 14 trays.
3'6"x58'x⅜" Absorption.
6'x14'x2¼" Scrubber, 5" heads 225 PSI.
24"x13' C.I. Fractionating 18 plate.
5'x42'x⅜" Packed.
6'x49'x⅜" Bubble Cap, 19 trays.
6'x29'8" Bubble Cap, SS, 21 trays.

CONVEYORS
Belt—All widths and lengths.
Screw—12"x60'.
Apron—36"x34'.
Peck Carrier, Link Belt, 30"x36".

DRYERS
Tunnel Truck 9'x35'x9', cap. 14 trucks.
Turbulaire N2 Spray, SS, complete.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', complete.
Blaw-Knox 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Stokes, 4'x9' Atmos. double drum.
Proctor & Schwartz 6'x40' Conveyor Dryer.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood (2).
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
18" Press, ratchet type, closed del., 11 chambers.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Al. Chal. 400 sq. ft. Adm. tubes (NEW).
Wheeler 3,640 sq. ft. Adm. tubes (NEW).
Braun, 1,035 sq. ft. 4 pass 250 PSI (2).
Whitlock, 3,463 sq. ft. vert. (4).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
1106-35 Roto Louvre.
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x64'x⅜".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
4'x35'x½" with burner.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (NEW).

KETTLES
5,500 gal. aluminum 8'x15'x⅜" agit. (2).
2,000 gal. agit. jackt'd. 200 PSI (3).
2,350 gal. ASME, jack'td., agit., steel.
400 gal. Pfaudler, jack'td., agitated.
40 gal. SS clad, 40 PSI, jack'td. (4).

MILLS
6'x8' Abbe, style GPH (2).
6'x8' Patterson.
K-200 Kombinator, SS.
5'x22', tube, Silex lined.
Day, 3-roll, 16"x40".
Abbe, 4-cage.
Stedman, 36", 4-roll, cage.
Raymond, 4-roll.
A2 Jeffrey, 24"x18".
Size 1 Allied Chalmers.
GP 106, Williams.

MIXERS
Paddle, 19"x24"x18', complete w/drive.
Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 48"x67", 500 gals. (2).
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Dayton, turbo, 400 gal.
Lightning, 1 to 3 HP.

TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
25,000 gal. 10'x40'x⅜" (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜", type 430 SS.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

MISCELLANEOUS
Scraper Condenser 8'x15' aluminum (2).
Bucket Elevators—All sizes.
Nash #7 Vacuum Pump with Separator.
Stokes 212C Vacuum Pumps (2).
5" Fuller-Kinyon Conveyor, complete.
4'x7' Tyler Hummer Screen, single deck.
600 gal. Copper Still.
1,500 gal. jack'td C.I. Still.
Digesters — 3,900 gal. 75 PSI jacket agit. ASME U69.
Sublimation Vaporizers, 4'x10', jack'td. agit.

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MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

Turkey's '52 Oilseed Crop Seen Equalling '51 Record

Turkey's record 1951 vegetable oilseed crop of almost 560,000 short tons is expected to be equalled, if not exceeded, in 1952, reports Laurell L. Scranton, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Ankara. The area planted to cotton and sunflower seed will more than likely be as large as last year when some 1,586,000 and 266,000 acres, respectively, were under cultivation. Cottonseed output of about 340,000 tons and sunflower seed of around 118,000 tons together accounted for more than 80 percent of Turkey's total 1951 production of oilseeds.

Poppy acreage for 1952 is thought to be about average while the area planted to flaxseed is dependent upon the export market outlook at seeding time. Among the minor oilseed crops, soybeans and peanuts may be expected to show considerable percentage increase in the future as export crops, although the total acreage of each is not likely to become very large.

OUTSTANDING VALUES

1—Sharples Super-D-Canter stainless steel type 316—15 HP XP motor.
3—Devine #23 double door vacuum shelf dryers, 13 shelves 59"x78" by 2 15/16" complete—still installed.
1—Szegvari Model B—60 gallon attriter, stainless can, 5 HP.
1—Stokes 625 gallon stainless steel jacketed and coiled vacuum pan.
6—Pfaudler 75, 50, & 25 gallon glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors.
30—Shriver, Sperry, and Independent plate and frame filter presses, 36", 30", 24", 18", and 7"—aluminum, bronze, cast iron and wood.
1—Klein stainless steel filter, 100 sq. ft. practically new.
1—Unused Charlotte #3 monel construction colloid mill.
2—Nash ½ HCS & AL572 vacuum pumps.
1—75 sq. ft. stainless steel tubular condenser.
1—Stokes #37 rotary tablet press, capable of making 3" x 4" pills.
4—Baird 4'x27' Challenger dryers—direct heated—oil and gas fired.

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FMC Autoclaves
(Includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, Pressure Vessels)

Stock No.	Description
3259-G5	Steel Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3490	Climax Rectangular Sterilizer; fully jacketed; 48" x 42" x 96".
R4-228	Steel Jacketed Digester; 2800 Gal., 6'7" x 11'5".
T10-251	Steel Jacketed Rotary Digester; 9'6" x 12'; 100 PSI ASME.
T10-250	A. O. Smith Welded Steel (2") Pressure Tanks; 8' x 40' and 10' x 40'.
1000C85	Acid Proof Tile Lined Autoclaves; 6'10" x 14' with cone tops and bottoms; 3,375 gals. 100 PSI.
T11-252	Rubber Lined Steel Pressure Tanks; 40,000 Gal. 11' x 56' 50 PSI ASME.
V4-260	Steel Autoclave; 5' x 26'; coil heated with tracks, vac. pump and receiver.
R4-226	Steel Autoclave 6' x 21'; 300 PSI; Jacketed and Agitated.
V4-261	Steel Vulcanizer 6' x 26'; 125 PSI with tracks and trucks.
V4-262	Biggs Vulcanizer, 6' x 14'; 110 PSI, ASME; quick opening door.
	BALL AND PEBBLE MILLS
3443	International Type X24 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 3' x 3' with 50 HP, gear motors; also size 6' x 6'.
3501	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 4'6" x 5'; P.D.
3403	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 6'.
M14-193	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 32" x 36" with 2 HP motor.
M14-196	Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 10' with 10 HP.
M14-197	H. K. Porter Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 5' x 6' with 25 HP.
M3-176	Patterson Chrome Manganese Tube Mill; 3' x 10' with air-classifier.
M8-811	Allis Chalmers Tube Mill, 60" x 22'; silica brick lined.
M3-177	Kennedy-Van Saun Ball Mill; 4' x 8' with Herculite liner.
M8-178	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10' x 36" with Feedometer, etc.
M8-179	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4'6" x 24" with 30 HP.
M8-181	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; silica block lined; 5' x 36".

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1—Combustion Engineering Co., Type 347 Stainless Steel Evaporator, 488 gals. cap. with 40 sq. ft. Tube Bundle, 300 PSI, 75 lbs. Jacketed.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Condenser, 14 sq. ft.

2—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft. each.

3—Richmond Heat Exchangers, 800 sq. ft. ea., Steel Tubes.

1—Stainless Steel Double Drum Lab Dryer, 6" x 8".

2—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, #N, 20 Shelves, 5' x 160".

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, 146 sq. ft., Model 136-46.

1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-S-26.

1—Sparkler Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-7.

1—Shriver Evedur 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 41 Chambers, Closed Delivery.

1—Monel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 9', 5 trays.

1—Sperry 42" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 Chambers, 3" Frames, Closed Delivery.

1—Sperry Cast Iron 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 4 Eye, 17 Chambers, Closed Delivery.

1—Devine Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle, 2,000 gals. cap. with agitator.

20—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. cap.

1—Stainless Steel Hydrogenator, 360 gals. cap., 250 PSI.

1—Stainless Steel Type 347 Vacuum Reactor with agitator, 180 gals. cap.

1—Stainless Steel Vacuum Reactor, 550 gals. cap.

1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5,000 lbs.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals. cap.

4—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. cap.

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Stokes High Vacuum Pumps – 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York. N Y. GRamercy 3-1465

Lapp Porcelain "Y" Valves, ½ inch. Cat #C26171. Unused & guaranteed. $30 each. Let us know your chemical valve needs. Harber Industrials, 3520 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois.

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Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclave, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 435.

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Offer below schedule: 50 drums Diethylene Glycol; 50 drums Cellosolve; 4 drums Dimethyl Aniline; 4000 lbs Polyvinyl Butyral Scrap; 6000 lbs. Zinc Oxide (leaded); 2 tons yellow Prussiate of Potash (Potassium Ferrocyanide); 5 tons Tartaric Acid USP. We also purchase surplus chemicals, solvent mixtures, by-products, etc. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y. Digby 4-9760.

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Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 437.

For Sale at Sacrifice—10,000 lbs. Ammonium Thiocyanate—original Koppers 250 lb. wood bbls. OPD 444.

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Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 445.

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KETTLES, ALUMINUM — 4'6" x 4'6", 5'6" x 5' with Jacket.

VARIDRIVE—3 HP 11/22 RPM, like new.

JAW CRUSHERS — 8 x 11, 8 x 14, 12 x 20, 18 x 36.

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1—New Tolhurst 48" Stainless Steel Centrifuge.

2—Double Drum Dryers—42"x120" & 32" x 84".

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5—Wood Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 16" to 42".

1—Day D-8 Jack. Spiral Mixer, 800#.

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1—Mikro Pulverizer #2FF—S.S. & Brze. Const.

2—Mikro 2 TH Pulverizers—10 H.P.

1—Robinson Rotary Cutter, size 1212—10 H.P.

1—Raymond 16" Screen Mill—5 H.P.

1—Type 347 S. S. 950 gal. Jack. Kettle.

4—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles—125 & 150 gals. Double-Motion Agitators.

3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns—27" & 36".

7—Stainless Steel Tanks—500 to 2500 gals.

4—Horiz. Steel Tanks—3000 to 12000 gals.

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MAnhattan 2-6970 EST. 1928

Columbium, Tantalum Ore Under New Incentive Plan

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week announced the establishment of a government-guaranteed purchase program for columbium and tantalum ores and concentrates in which an incentive bonus is offered which will approximately double the current market prices.

Jess Larson, administrator of DMPA, emphasized that the aim of the program is to stimulate the search for and development of columbium and tantalum deposits both in the United States and abroad, and that dealers, as distinguished from producers, do not stand to benefit from the premium prices offered by the government.

The price schedule sets a base price of $1.40 per pound of combined contained pentoxide for ores and concentrates containing a minimum of 35 percent of columbium plus tantalum pentoxide. Provision is made for higher prices for higher grade material. Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill., has been designated purchasing agent for the government, and all offers of ore to the government should be made to that company, not to DMPA. Additional agents may be named at a later time.

FTC Urges Congress

—Continued from page 3

on the price fixing activities of the manufacturer and retailer, according to Mr. MacIntyre. Moreover, he argued, the effect of the nonsigner clause is to make possible horizontal price fixing even though the legislation expressly prohibits it. All that needs be done by any group of distributors desiring to fix prices horizontally, he explained, is for one of their number to make a vertical contract with a supplier and then place the other members of the group on notice of the existence of the contract.

Insufficiency of Incentive Cited

"Under resale price maintenance," Mr. MacIntyre continued, "there is not sufficient incentive for a merchant to go to the trouble of doing all of the things necessary to cut costs. There is not sufficient incentive for him to strive for greater productivity out of his employees, to keep a careful inventory control, to eleminate non-productive operations or to carry on similar cost-cutting operations, when the retail price at his store can be no lower than the retail price at the most efficient store and he knows that at the other stores the prices will be no lower than his."

Mr. Morison contended that fair trade laws are not beneficial to any segment of society, and are contrary to the basic American principle that the regulator of free enterprise shall be competition, not suppression of competition either by governmental regulation or by private agreement. He also hinted that if the Department of Justice had sufficient money it would go after some of the parties to the resale price contracts.

Concerted Action Seen Illegal

"The concert of action, which is probably more than coincidental in the negotiation of resale price fixing agreements," he declared, "is of doubtful legality. As the supreme court pointed out in 1939 in the interstate circuit case, 'acceptance by competitors, without previous agreement, of an invitation to participate in a plan, the necessary consequence of which, if carried out, is restraint of interstate commerce, is sufficient to establish an unlawful conspiracy under the Sherman act.'

"If the Department of Justice had sufficient personnel to examine each contract and the circumstances under which it was entered into, there is no doubt that many resale price maintenance agreements would be found to be violative of the antitrust laws. Lacking personnel sufficient to make the investigations necessary to develop cases showing such violations, we can only appeal to congress to remove the cloak behind which the violators hide."

Pro-Fair Trade Arguments

Leading advocates of the McGuire bill in their testimony to the committee, argued that the agreements are in the interest of consumers and represent a lifeline for the small businessman who must compete with large wealthy business firms. Pointing out that the agreements can not be effective in any state unless all retailers there are bound by them, their arguments included:—

1. That without fair trade, chain stores and other large business rivals could cut prices on brand-name products to lure customers into buying private brands of goods. And, they argued, small merchants are not able to compete with such price juggling on brand-name items they handle.

2. That fixed prices give consumers a dependable guide to the value of products.

3. That under fair trade, costs to consumers are not increased.

4. That the agreements protect the value of established trade-marks.

Senate Puts Off Voting

—Continued from page 3

port and use the same in the United States."

US Out of IMC Copper Program

In the case of copper, this will permit the automobile manufacturers, for example, to go into the world market and pay whatever price may be necessary to obtain its copper needs. At the present time, this privilege is limited to brass mill and copper wire manufacturers. In effect, it withdraws the United States from participation in the IMC copper allocation program.

Another important modification of present law written into the bill by the senate was a motion of Senator J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas, to curb the powers of the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act. An amendment was adopted subjecting the rulings, orders and determinations of the secretary to judicial review of the courts. The amendment adopted was a substitute for a broader provision previously approved by the banking committee, which would have provided that products obtainable in the open market should be exempt from the Walsh-Healey act.

Fats and Oils Imports

Two attempts were made to modify the senate committee's proposal on fats and oils imports. The committee proposes to give the government discretionary authority to limit fats and oils imports which might interfere with price support programs, as against the present law requirements for mandatory import curbs in such cases. Senators Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, and Milton R. Young, of North Dakota, sought to continue the mandatory provision and extend its coverage to include imports of grains. The amendment was defeated 37 to 46. An amendment to establish import quotas on fats and oils was defeated by a tie vote of 38 to 38.

DDT Industry Seeking

—Continued from page 5

principal chemicals used by the industry was given by NPA as follows:—

Chlorine—Present supplies are adequate and chlorine supply and demand should be in balance by the end of 1952.

Benzene—Supply position is favorable and no present difficulty is being experienced in meeting requirements.

Sulphuric Acid—No need for concern on the part of DDT consumers since DDT is one of the preferred and supported uses for which sulphuric acid may be consumed.

The committee assured NPA the industry would have no difficulty in achieving a production of 150,000,000 pounds of DDT during 1952-53. Production for the month of May, one industry representative estimated, amounted to 12,000,000 pounds. One spokesman said that if the industry continues to produce through June at the May rate, the present inventory position is high enough to meet any unusual insect infestation that may threaten agricultural production.

Opposed to Foreign DDT Plants

The committee was unanimous in opposition to the construction of foreign DDT plants with the aid of United States funds, scarce materials or know-how. NPA suggested the industry take up the matter of its opposition to the proposed foreign plant construction program with the State department.

NPA presented data on the estimated domestic requirements for DDT, benzine hexachloride, and other chlorinated insecticides together with estimates of the export requirements. The figures cover the "pesticide year" which opens October 1. The estimates in pounds are as follows:—

	Domestic Requirements	Exports	Total
1951-52:—			
DDT	85,000,000	45,000,000	130,000,000
Benzine Hexachloride	11,200,000	5,000,000	16,200,000
Other Chlorinated Insecticides	90,000,000	18,000,000	108,000,000
Total	186,200,000	68,000,000	254,200,000
1952-53:—			
DDT	90,000,000	60,000,000	150,000,000
Benzine Hexachloride	11,200,000	7,000,000	18,200,000
Other Chlorinated Insecticides	105,000,000	40,000,000	145,000,000
Total	206,000,000	107,000,000	313,200,000